THE DAILY MEMPHIS AVALANCHE.

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DAILY AND WEEKLY
MEMPHIS AVALANCHE.

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AVALANCHE,
Avalanche Building, Memphis, Tennessee

Cunard left $2,000,000.

Cleveland, Ohio, claims 80,000 people.

The Omaha car shops employ 768 men.

A Methodist revival is in progress in Jackson, Tenn.

Full dress at the opera is going out of fashion in New York.

The bar of Mobile, Ala., proposes to establish a law library.

Dr. J. W. Castner, an old citizen of Clarksville, died Tuesday.

Pierre Soule is to be placed in the insane asylum at Lexington, Ky.

E. C. Bailey, late proprietor of the Boston *Herald*, has gone to Europe.

Edgecombe, N. C., has subscribed $300 towards importing immigrants.

Joe. Jefferson gets $2,500 a week for Rip Van Winkling at Booth's theater.

A legless colored couple were married in Richmond, Va., the other day.

Florida green peas sold in New York on Monday last at eight to nine dollars per crate.

Breckinridge is in Harrodsburg, Kentucky, the guest of ex-Governor Magoffin.

Washington is now wholly relieved of troops for the first time since November, 1860.

The charges against Governor Fenton are to be made the basis of a criminal prosecution.

Thomas H. Wynne has been elected President of the Virginia Academy of Arts and Sciences.

A Cincinnati lady endorsed on her tax return, "taxation without representation is tyranny."

Another poet is a candidate for a foreign mission—Geo. H. Boker, of Philadelphia, for Spain.

The Rev. Silas Aiken, formerly pastor of Park Street Church, Boston, died on the 7th, aged seventy.

On Tuesday, the colored men of St. Paul, Minnesota, cast their first ballots, and ninety-three were polled.

The gas company of Norfolk, Va., offers to light that city for thirty-five dollars per lamp per annum.

Sarah Bramwell, of England, has thrown triplets and won the £3 offered by Queen Victoria for such exploits.

The Texas *News* hoists this flag: "For Governor, Hon. John Hancock, (subject to action of Dem. Convention)."

Providence, Carroll parish, La., has no church, and the *Record* says the Gospel has not been preached there for years.

Female suffrage has twenty friends in the Pennsylvania Legislature, viz: Nineteen Republicans and one Democrat.

Miss Groeben, one of the "spiritual wives" of the Koenigsberg sect, is going to England to sue Hepworth Dixon for libel.

William Farrar, of Galena, once Sheriff of Jo. Daviess county, is missing; and there are rumors impeaching his honesty.

Kentucky has 753 miles of railroad.

Oranges sell for thirty and apples for forty cents per dozen in Covington, Kentucky.

Miss Bates, the young lady recently commissioned by Governor McClurg a Notary Public, opened an office in St. Louis Saturday.

Lieutenant Warren is very successful in his explorations at Jerusalem. Money is being collected in America to aid him in the work.

Mr. Wm. Libby, of Valdosta, Ga., was killed last Friday night by his book-keeper, Richard Ralston, formerly of Savannah.

The diocese of Central New York has presented its New Bishop, the Rev. Dr. Huntingdon, with an Episcopal residence worth $25,000.

Playful persons in Michigan who point guns at their friends in fun are fined $50, and serve a time in the Penitentiary if they hurt anybody.

The revenue of the Dominion of Canada, for the month of March last, was a trifle less than a million; expenditures something over half a million.

In walling up a well in Randolph county, Mo., the other day, a snake den was discovered and one hundred and twenty-five reptiles of various species killed.

Last Thursday night, a daughter, aged eleven, of Dr. A. E. Duncan, visiting her uncle, Rev. H. K. McConnell, at Mount Vernon, Ohio, was burned to death as the result of a lamp explosion.

Fifty-two miles of track will complete the Pacific Railroad. The connecting service by coaches was, on the 10th, only 110 miles. All delayed mails had been forwarded.

The Clinton, La., *Democrat* states that a resident of that place gathers a sufficient quantity of tea leaves from the China tea plant grown in his garden to more than suffice for the requirements of his household.

A Birmingham merchant, Thomas Crowley, has bequeathed sixty thousand dollars to various charities in England, in addition to fifty thousand dollars given in January last for the establishment of a Girls' Orphan Asylum in Birmingham.

Zach. Chandler has picked all the Michigan plums for his friends, and the envious Detroit *Tribune* wants to know if Senator Howard has any friends, or if the Michigan representatives have rights which Chandler is bound to respect, and it finally concludes that perhaps "General Grant is not yet President."

ST. LOUIS LETTER.

The New Mayor—Earnings of the Railroads—St. Louis Theaters—Police Matters.

[Correspondence Memphis Avalanche.]

ST. LOUIS, April 12, 1869.

THE NEW MAYOR.

Nathan Cole, Mayor elect, has been for thirty years actively identified with the mercantile interests of St. Louis. He is prominent in all steps for commercial improvement, and is popular among all classes of citizens. He has taken no part in politics, but has been fully given up to business, and has amassed a large fortune. His election as Mayor was no test of party strength. Although a known Radical, he was largely supported by the conservative element of the city. He is believed to be a safe man, a practical and economical worker, and one fully competent to bring our municipal government out of its present bankruptcy. Radicals nominated and supported him, not because they preferred him, but because he was forced upon them by the common sense and prudence of the people. Under his rule they can hope for no such carnival of cunning as they enjoyed under Mayor Thomas.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

The comparative earnings of some of the railroads centering here present upon the whole, a gratifying exhibit. Taking the first three months of the years 1867-68 and 1869, the followiug are the figures:

Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, from East St. Louis to Cincinnati, 340 miles.

	1867.	1868.	1869.
January.....	$202,708	211,973	180,305
February.....	219,064	201,351	216,080
March.....	217,680	218,230	227,360

The Chicago and Alton Railroad from St. Louis to Chicago, 280 miles, makes a better showing:

	1867.	1868.	1869.
January.....	$243,787	259,539	239,762
February.....	157,932	246,498	284,827
March.....	236,331	280,912	336,705

This road earned about three and a quarter millions last year. The Pacific Railroad of Missouri operates over 300 miles of track, and earned about $225,000 in March, something of a gain. The road was last year operated on sixty-five per cent. of the earnings. The North Missouri Railroad has now 409 miles in operation, but the earnings do not exceed $125,000 per month. Two hundred miles of this road is newly built, and has not been open long enough to tell much on the gross earnings. The Indianapolis and St. Louis Railroad, extending to Terre Haute, 189 miles, last month earned nearly $160,000. It pays thirty per cent. to the lessors (the St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute Railroad Company), and is operated on about sixty per cent.

POOR THEATERS.

Mr. James Parton in his article on St. Louis, in the *Atlantic Monthly*, had a good deal of compliment for our theaters. He thought them palatial almost, and believed it to be the disposition of St. Louisians to secure the best talent. Either we have degenerated in a few short months or Mr. Parton was not relating actual experience, for it is now apparent that our theatergoers are having a dearth of good things. The plays are generally middling and the actors unheard of. A writer in the *Democrat* alludes to this fact, and avers that our stock actors are worse than third-rate, and not one of them would be tolerated more than a night in the poorest house in Philadelphia or New York. When Jefferson was here not long ago it was notorious that his acting was marred, and he troubled beyond measure by the want of support from the stock company at DeBar's, and Miss Webb, who is now acting there, appears to be hampered in the same way. At the Olympic Proctor and Miss Crampton were retarded by the bungling of those who should aid them. If we had a new theater with permanent companies we believe that much of this abuse might be reformed.

POLICE AFFAIRS.

The monthly police report for March has been made. The number of arrests had been 1,140; of these, 227 were State cases, and 913 city cases. The principal offenses, and the number arrested for each, was as follows:

Assault and battery, 14; burglary, 11; grand larceny, 39; petit larceny, 20; disturbing the peace, 95; drunk on the streets, 429; using obscene language, 25; violating city ordinances, 53; vagrants, 111.

Of those arrested on the part of the city, 334 were married, and 579 were single; 615 could read and write, and 298 could not. The total value of stolen property recovered by the police during the month was $11,969 50.

* * *

OCEAN HORRORS

Revolting Scenes on Board Emigrant Ships—Promiscuous Mingling of the Sexes—Unlimited Brutality

From the New York Herald, April 7.]

A party of excited Teutons, just landed from the ship Headlong, from Bremen, went before Bernard Casserly yesterday, and stifling their indignation as well as they could, asked for an interpreter, who was called. They then, through him, told a story which in its details reminded the listeners of the ship James Foster, Jr. The want of food and sufficient food was a light cause of complaint compared with the violation of women on board by officers of the ship, and the disgusting arrangements by which, as in one case mentioned, two married couples occupied one berth during the entire voyage.

William Mayrose, a German laborer, who worked his passage out, but paid for his wife and child, said that his wife had been outraged by the boatswain of the vessel, Albert Kirchal, and that it was useless to apply to the Captain or other officers for redress. He wanted advice.

Mr. Casserly, on hearing the complaint, directed his chief clerk, Mr. Smith, to inform the district attorney of the outrage, with the view of instituting criminal proceedings against the offenders. Thomas Bryan, dubbed third mate at the beginning of the voyage of that unfortunate vessel, next appeared, and charged that the carpenter had broke his nose. At this moment officer Walker appeared, with a warrant for the ship's surgeon. In a moment Mr. Casserly gave him a pass to Ward's Island, where the doctor lies dangerously ill. To-day the district attorney will inquire into the facts, and if necessary will prepare indictments against the owners and officers of the vessel.

THE FOSTER'S PASSENGERS.

The emigrants of the ship James Foster, Jr., are in a deplorable condition. Three of them, Tobin, Schuyl and Irwin, who had been summoned to give testimony under the recent act against the officers and crew of that vessel, have been partially supported by Mr. Smith. Some of the other passengers, being unable to obtain support from either the district attorney or the Castle Garden authorities, set out on foot yesterday for Philadelphia.

SHANGHEAD, AND WENT TO LAW.

But such outrages can hardly be prevented while men are shipped on board intoxicated, and are kept nearly so during the voyage. But if every man so shipped would do as did the sailor of the British ship Lucknow, from New York for London, who sued his captain at the last-named port, for £2 5s. advance money which had been deducted from his pay because it had been paid here to a boarding-house shyster for shipping him in a drunken condition, it would be a warning to masters. The magistrate compelled the captain to pay the amount demanded, under the ruling that the man who had earned it had not received it.

KEEPING A FALSE LOG.

Mr. Frank Rivers, late steward of the New York ship Yorktown, which was recently condemned and sold at Fayal, charges the misfortune attending the ship to incapacity and drunkenness on board. He also charges fraud upon the insurance companies, by the captain making out a false log. The mate who wrote it began at Fayal, and he was intoxicated nearly all the time. The other mates were in like condition, and when asked by the captain to foul yards or cut away stays to save the ship, they refused, and the first mate was so drunk that during the gale he sustained compound fracture of an arm, but did not know it, although it hung helpless by his side. The property said to have been thrown overboard was not so disposed of, but was distributed among the officers and crew, who ate and drank, and used all they could, and sold the rest, according to Mr. Rivers' story. He professes his willingness to certify to these allegations, and many more. He may be found at 182 West street.

Memphis and its Railroads.

The following, from the Chicago Railway *Gazette* of last week, shows how the Memphis railway projects are attracting attention throughout the country:

Memphis, whose growth before the war rivalled that of Chicago, and which in energy and enterprise has hardly a rival among Southern cities, is now earnestly endeavoring to secure the construction of three new railroads, the Memphis and Selma, which will give it a direct connection with Central Alabama and an outlet to the Atlantic coast at Savannah; the Yazoo Valley Railroad, which would drain the wide expanse of bottom land between the Yazoo and Mississippi, a tract hardly excelled in fertility on the globe, and capable of producing half as much cotton as is now produced by the whole United States; and the Mississippi Valley Railroad, which is to extend from New Orleans, close to the left bank of the Mississippi, to Cairo, or possibly to Paducah, and will in many places prove more valuable as an embankment to protect the bottom lands back of it than as a railroad to transport its products, for it would have to compete with the Mississippi steamboats throughout its whole extent. Memphis has now three railroads: The Mississippi and Tennessee, running Southwest to Grenada, ninety-nine miles, where it connects with the Mississippi Central to New Orleans; the Memphis and Charleston, to Chattanooga, with numerous connections; and the Memphis and Ohio, operated by the Louisville and Nashville, which is its chief northern connection. As yet it has no railroad connections with the country west of the Mississippi, where it should find an unlimited field for enterprise; but it soon will have a railroad to Little Rock, by the completion of the line from Memphis to Duvall's Bluff, on White river, the present eastern terminus of the Memphis and Little Rock Railroad. Memphis, though a river town, has a few peculiar advantages as a river town. Its railroads have given it facilities for trade, and it is by increasing its railroad connections that it will increase its commerce. On the Mississippi it is a way station. As the terminus of a dozen radiating railroads it may be a great receiving and distributing depot.

Radical Speculations About Ex-President Johnson's Plan of Campaign.

Nashville Correspondence (8th) Cincinnati Commercial.]

Johnson is to make his big speech here to-morrow, and Tuesday he will leave for Memphis. From there he will go directly home. But those who hope that he will remain at home will be disappointed, while those who want him to come out this summer, and go into the war against the Radical party in this State, will, beyond all doubt, be gratified. There is great dissatisfaction in the Radical ranks, caused by the militia, high taxation, and feuds among the leaders. Stokes' star is on the wane, and Senter stock is going up. The breach deepens, and grows wider. Certain it is, that if Stokes is nominated he will not receive the united support of his party; neither will Senator A. J. is traveling over the State, meeting old friends, seeing the people and taking field notes. What few speeches he will make before he goes home will probably be confined to "general principles," but when he emerges from his rural retreat among the hills the second time, it will be for the purpose of making an aggressive movement against that institution known as Tennessee Radicalism. Whether he will succeed in annihilating the Leagues as he did the camp of the Know Nothings, remains to be seen, but the advance movement will be bold, and the war of words tremendous.

The Radicals are watching Johnson with a critic's eye, and A. J. is not a stranger to the dissatisfaction in their ranks. If Senter is nominated, and Johnson goes into the canvass, as he undoubtedly will, the war of the roses will not be of long duration, for, on the stump, Senter could not hold his own with A. J., but with Stokes for a competitor, the contest will be a little more equal, though that gentleman will find in Andy a rather difficult constitutional horse to curry.

Stokes has weakened himself considerably at Chattanooga and vicinity, in the matter of the Postmastership at that place. He has turned his back upon one faction, and given the spoils to the other. This has made a good deal of trouble there in a political way, and Stokes, by this movement, has lost more strength than he is aware. Cumberland county has declared herself for Senter, and, as I wrote you from Knoxville, the recent judicial convention in that city took grounds in his favor, also.

Johnson is not considered as belonging to any party, but the people here look upon him as untrammeled by party ties, and free to act as he chooses. If he runs, it will probably be on no platform at all, in particular, but that of the Constitution and universal suffrage. He says the war freed the black man and enslaved the white man, and now he will do what he can to make them all free. AVERY.

Negro "Melish" in South Carolina.

Correspondence of the Charleston News.]

ABBEVILLE COURTHOUSE, April 4, 1869.—A few words will explain the present condition of the district, and what has been done in regard to the negro militia.

All went pretty well here from the time of the election until Governor Scott's testimony was given in the contested election between Reed and Hoge. The Abbeville papers published this testimony and denounced it in such a way that it threw Scott into a transport of passion, as we are informed. He at once attempted to have the writ of *habeas corpus* suspended. In that he failed, but he had a joint resolution passed authorizing him to raise an armed force for the purpose of preserving peace.

This resolution we have never seen. It has not been published as we are aware. Before, however, we had any idea of the resolution, or knew what authority had been given, in ran the negroes, flocking to a man here who had been "a constable" and is now "a magistrate" by the appointment of Governor Scott. Upon inquiry this man Guffin (as it is said) reported that he had authority from Governor Scott to raise a company of one hundred men to keep Abbeville quiet. It is said that he had enlisted about fifty negroes (we have never heard of his asking a white man to enlist), when several gentlemen of the village expostulated with him, and he said he confessed himself that he thought it would have a bad effect, and he promised to ask Governor Scott to suspend the order. I, among others, urged him to do this. Since that time we have not heard anything about it. I have understood that Guffin has declined for the present the services of great numbers of negroes which have been offered him. Volunteers, at fifteen dollars per month, are numerous. The thing seems to be suspended for the present, but I presume it will be put into operation before another election, to dragoon the unconquerable opposition of the people of this county.

A NOTABLE EVENT.

Preparations for the Celebration in the Eternal City of the Fiftieth Anniversary of the Pope's Reception into the Priesthood.

Rome (March 23) Correspondence of the Morning Post.]

The official journal of Wednesday contained a Papal brief, of which the opening paragraph was as follows:

"Pope Pius IX., to all the faithful who shall read the present letter, health and the Apostolic benediction: That which we hardly hoped would be possible in the midst of our great and most grievious cares, that the Most High should grant us a term of life sufficiently long for us to celebrate the holy sacrifice with more solemn pomp on the fulfillment of the fiftieth year of our reception of priesthood, will take place, if God shall so please, on the 11th day of the approaching April. This day, which fills our heart with great joy, has afforded to the faithful a fresh opportunity of manifesting their piety and proving their attention toward us. For they, with incredible desire congratulating us on so fortunate an event, have humbly presented to us earnest prayers that we might deign to add spiritual advantages to the joy of this day, and open, in their behalf, the celestial treasures of the church of which God has intrusted us with the distribution."

A specification of the conditions on which plenary indulgence will be obtainable on the day in question follows this exordium. Some items of the programme to be carried out on this commemorative festival have already transpired. On the preceding day, that is the 10th of April, the proclamation of an amnesty will take place of a sufficiently general, if not universal character. All the priests of Rome, wether of the regular or secular clergy, will offer to his Holiness the product of the masses celebrated by them on that morning, and as the number of celebrants may be reckoned at eight or nine thousand, and their daily remuneration from one to five francs, we may calculate this offering at an average value of 20,000 francs.

The devout portion of the inhabitants will have an opportunity of testifying their love and veneration for the Supreme Pontiff by taking the sacrament in his name on the same morning. On the 11th the Pope will celebrate mass at St. Peter's, and as it will be the fiftieth anniversary of his having done so at the church of St. Anna del Falegnami, which belongs to the Hospital of S. Giovanni, where Pio Nono, then Abbate Mastai, taught the boys their catechism. Twelve of the boys now belonging to that educational establishment will be present in prominent situation at the mass in St. Peter's, and will afterward have the honor of dining in the presence of his Holiness with the other guests invited to the Vatican.

After mass the Pope will receive the congratulatory addresses and offerings which will be brought to him by deputations from all parts of the world. The banquet in the palace will then be attended by the dignitaries selected for that distinction, and the twelve hospital boys mentioned above. In the afternoon His Holiness will visit the Church of St. Anna del Falegnami and the Hospital of S. Giovanni. This establishment is near Saint Andrea della Valle, and the State progress of the Papal cortege therefrom and back to the Vatican will be made the occasion for as overwhelming a demonstration of loyalty and devotion as can possibly be organized.

On the 12th of April the Pope will visit, according to annual custom since 1855, the Church of St. Agnes *extra muros*, when similar demonstrations of rejoicing will take place, and music, fire-works, illuminations, and transparences will enliven the city on the three successive evenings.

TWITCHELL AND EATON.

Astonishing Developments in the Cases of Both Murderers.

From the Philadelphia Evening Telegraph, 9th.]

HARRISBURG, April 9.—Among the persons who visited the Governor on behalf of Twitchell was Altgelt, the witness who swore that he saw two men leave the scence of the murder. An aunt of Twitchell was also at Harrisburg. Not the least singular feature of the matter was the conduct of Gibersón and Dyke, two of the jurors who convicted the accused. On the 24th of March, 1869, they signed a paper alleging informality or impropriety in the trial, and it was sent to the Executive on the 27th of March, three days afterwards. They sent a private letter to Governor Geary urging him not to pay any attention to their first statement. The pressure upon the Governor was intense, but the appeals lacked the one great essential, viz: evidence.

The course of the Executive was marked with courtesy, and every opportunity was given to those who desired to change his views. From the day of the verdict he has seen no evidence to shake his faith in that verdict. Every human probability has asserted the guilt of Twitchell.

In the case of Eaton strong appeals were made.

Eaton was the associate of thieves, and was himself a runner for gambling houses and an instrument for reckless characters. It was this class of men who asserted his innocence, and here, as in the case of Twitchell, all the appeals for mercy were unsupported by a shadow of evidence. Heenan, the pugilist, and brother of the murdered man, telegraphed on Wednesday to the Governor on behalf of Eaton, but his Excellency deemed the safety and good order of society required the execution. Since that event a threatening letter has been received at the Executive department, declaring that the death of Eaton will be avenged. The letter shared the fate of all anonymous communications.

Several facts of interest have transpired in reference to the Eaton and Twitchell tragedy. It is found on inquiry that Mrs. Twitchell had never said or written a word to Governor Geary in behalf of her husband. On one occasion a closely-veiled woman called at the Executive department and obtained an interview, in company with a female friend. The friend spoke a few sentences in favor of Twitchell, but the veiled woman, who was afterwards represented to have been Mrs. Twitchell, remained both veiled and silent during the short interview.

The only appeal made by Twitchell to the Governor was the following:

MOYAMENSING PRISON, March 29, 1869.

To his Excellency G. W. Geary, Governor of Pennsylvania:

SIR:—As in a very short time I have to appear before the bar of God, and knowing that for the protection of society the majesty of the law must be sustained, yet it does seem very hard that I must suffer for a crime which I know nothing about. I would ask that, if you might not deem it inconsistent with your official duty, you will give me a little time before executing this dread sentence, for I feel that Providence will yet shed some new light on this awful deed by which I may be enabled to prove to the world my entire innocence of it. Hoping that you may not deem this request intrusive, I am, sir, very respectfully,

GEORGE S. TWITCHELL, JR.

The letters sent to the Governor in behalf of Twitchell were from the utmost variety of sources. Some were sentimental, some legal, and quite a number gave the history of cases in which innocent men had been hung on circumstantial evidence.

A translation of Cooper's novels is the popular reading now, in Greece. That's more than they ever were in America.

MEDICAL.

THE
REMEDY OF THE AGE!
EDWARD WILDER'S
FAMOUS
STOMACH BITTERS
CERTAINLY CURES
DYSPEPSIA,
LIVER COMPLAINT,
INDIGESTION IN ALL FORMS,
INTERMITTENT FEVER,
Fever and Ague,
And all Periodical Diseases.
EDWARD WILDER'S
FAMOUS
STOMACH BITTERS,
RELIEVES
COLIC and FLUX!
CURES
COSTIVENESS!
PROVES AN INVIGORANT
Of a Mild and Delightful Character for Delicate Females;
ACTS AS AN
ALTERATIVE and TONIC
FOR FAMILY PURPOSES;
RECUPERATES
THE
WASTED AND DEBILITATED FRAME,
Strengthens
THE APPETITE,
AND IMPROVES THE
DIGESTIVE FORCES:
IT IS
UNLIKE ALL OTHER BITTERS,
Its basis being pure OLD BOURBON or Copper-distilled Whisky, while the body of all rival preparations is common raw Whisky or Alcohol, which is in highest degree deleterious to the System.
THIS FACT
Has of itself strongly commended it to the confidence of the public, and its usefulness has been attested by the unsolicited certificates of leading men in the Medical Profession and the holy Ministry.
Purify the Blood!
The most active, energetic, unfailing and rapid remedy known for those numerous diseases incident to an impure state of the blood is
EDWARD WILDER'S
SARSAPARILLA & POTASH
This great Medicine stands without a rival. It is perfectly peerless. Manufactured with the utmost care from the purest and costliest materials, it has achieved a reputation for potency and thoroughness that places it in the front rank of popular remedies.
CURE IS GUARANTEED
IN EVERY CASE,
where the directions are followed, for those diseases, the most terrible to which the human body can be subject, namely:
SCROFULA
IN ALL ITS FORMS,
Every known variety of
CONSTITUTIONAL SYPHILIS,
Or VENEREAL DISEASE,
NEURALGIA,
SKIN DISEASES,
No matter how old or inveterate,
CHRONIC RHEUMATISM,
SCROFULOUS SORE EYES,
Glandular Swellings of the Neck,
Or Elsewhere.
CHRONIC CHILLS and FEVER,
TETTER,
WEEPING SORE LEG,
ULCERS of Every Kind,
PIMPLES ON THE FACE,
RINGWORM,
SCALD-HEAD,
Falling of the Hair,
OR ALLOPECIA,
WHITE SWELLING,
HIP-JOINT DISEASE,
Chronic Erysipelas,
AGUE-CAKE,
DROPSY Etc.
EDWARD WILDER.
SOLE PROPRIETOR,
FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS.
EDWARD WILDER & CO.,
Wholesale Druggists
215 (Marble Front) Main Street,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
For sale in Memphis by
C. C. WARD & BRO.,
W. N. WILKERSON & CO.,
G. W. JONES & CO

MILLINERY.

MILLINERY GOODS
—AND—
DRESS TRIMMINGS
—AT—
WHOLESALE.
VANCE & CO.,
261 Main Street—Opposite Court Square.
FLOWERS, Feathers, Laces, Crapes, Silks, Satins, Velvets, Ribbons, Illusions, Veils, Hair Nets, Hair Braids, Chignons, Rolls, Puffs, Hats and Bonnets, Gimps, Fringes, Buttons, Galoons, Braids, Linings, and all other Dress Trimmings.
COUNTRY MERCHANTS
WILL find the most Complete Assortment of Ladies' and Children's TRIMMED Hats, at as Low Prices as they can be had ANYWHERE.
MILLINERS
Will here find the Latest Styles of Goods, a New York Prices, ALWAYS.
apr6
SPRING IMPORTATION
1869.
RIBBONS,
MILLINERY & STRAW GOODS
Armstrong, Cator & Co.,
237 and 239 Baltimore St.,
BALTIMORE,
IMPORTERS and Jobbers of Bonnet and Trimming Ribbons, Velvet and Sash Ribbons, Bonnet Crapes, Silks and Satins, Illusions, Biondes, Laces, Ruches, Nets and Velvets, Tyrenda Flowers and Feathers, Straw Bonnets and Ladies' Hats trimmed and untrimmed, Sundowns and Shaker Hoods
The largest stock of Millinery Goods in this country, and unequaled in choice variety, which we offer at prices that will defy competition.
ORDERS SOLICITED.
feb23
FOR SALE.
POSTPONEMENT
—OF—
HENDERSON COUNTY
Land Sale.
THE undersigned, who were appointed Commissioners by the Kentucky Legislature to superintend and conduct the "Henderson county Land Sale" of William McLain, Esq., take this method of announcing to the public that the drawing of prizes in the enterprise has been postponed until the
First Day of September, 1869.
When on the 1st of October last the enterprise was laid before the public, it was confidently expected that it could be concluded by the 14th of January, 1869, the day fixed for the drawing, but several causes, none of which were anticipated and which could not be controlled by the Commissioners or by the owner of the property, combined to prevent it. Among these we may mention the failure to obtain printed matter at the time contracted for, the extreme stringency of the money market, and the distrust in the minds of the people of enterprises like this, produced by causes which are yet fresh in the recollection of the public.
Though tickets are now being rapidly sold, a sufficient number have not been disposed of to justify a transfer of the property without bringing loss upon the owner.
The farming lands embraced in the enterprise, nearly eight hundred acres of which are cleared and tillable, will be rented out for the present year—1869. Good bonds for the rent will be taken, and these bonds will be assigned to the person who draw the said farms.
The money for the tickets sold is in the hands of the agents, and should any shareholder be dissatisfied with the postponement, his money will be refunded on the presentation of his ticket.
The undersigned think it will not be amiss to say in this connection that they have no pecuniary interest in the above enterprise, nor will they have in the future. They will not receive one cent for their services, and they do not now, and will not at any time, own, hold or control a single ticket in the enterprise; nor one dollar received from the sale of tickets will be used by them, nor can the owner of the property touch, use or control any part of it until after the drawing takes place; and should the enterprise, by any unforseen contingency, prove a failure, all money received from the sale of tickets will be promptly returned on presentation of the tickets to the agent from whom bought.
D. BANKS,
W. S. ROLLOW,
ROBERT T. GLASS,
E. L. STARLING,
GRANT GREEN,
W. S. ELANY.
mar2
COTTON AND COMMISSION.
S. B. WILLIAMSON. N. HILL. N. FONTAINE.
Williamson, Hill & Co.,
COTTON FACTORS
—AND—
Wholesale Grocers,
326 Front Street,
MEMPHIS, - - - - TENNESSEE.
OUR stock of Groceries, Provisions and Plantation Supplies is at all times large and well assorted, and our prices as low as any house in the city.
Orders for Supplies will receive prompt personal attention. We solicit consignments of Cotton; and in the handling of same, promise faithful attention to the interest of our customers, and prompt returns.
Consignments by river and in store insured, unless instructed to the contrary. ja17
JOHN S. DANCY, Tarboro, North Carolina.
F. M. HYMAN, late of Warrenton, N. C.
R. B. HYMAN, late of New York.
HYMANS & DANCY,
General Commission Merchants,
No. 47 Wide Water Street,
(Rear of Custom House,) NORFOLK, VA.
DANCY, HYMAN & CO.,
General Commission Merchants,
No. 34 Exchange Place, New York.
REFERENCES—M. J. Wicks, President Memphis and Charleston Railroad; W. C. McClure, Cashier Savings Bank of Memphis; Dr. C. W. Malone, Memphis.
Cotton sold in Norfolk or New York, at option of owner. ONLY ONE COMMISSION CHARGED. dec18
MILLS.
GAYOSO PLANING MILL,
NO. 212 ADAMS STREET,
Memphis, - - - - - Tennessee.
ALEX. RUSSELL. WM. FARRIS
RUSSELL, FARRIS & CO
MANUFACTURERS OF
Doors, Sash, Blinds, Patent Weatherboarding, Flooring, Moulding, Mantles, Casing, Cornices, Tracery Stair Railings, Wood Turning and Scroll Sawing,
AND all work pertaining to the interna and external finish of buildings.
Ornamental Decorations, in Wood, of Grounds, Fences and Pleasure Gardens,
From the plainest to the most elaborate. We also work, and keep on hand for sale, all articles in our line.
RUSSELL, FARRIS & Co.
TO MY OLD FRIENDS.
In again entering into an active business as a manufacturer of Carpenters' and Builders' Material, I flatter myself that an experience of over twenty years with you has enabled me to understand your wants, and I am determined in the future, as in the past, to merit your patronage. My associate, Mr. Alex. Russell, is no stranger to this community. I need not speak of him as a mechanic and a manufacturer. We, therefore, throw our banner to the breeze.
WM. FARRIS.
March 15, 1866. mar16

MEDICAL.

DR. RUSSELL'S
DISPENSARY
The Largest and Oldest Institution of the kind in the Southwest; Established Nine Years, and the Only Reliable Place for the Cure of
Private Diseases.
Dr. Russell, No. 42 North Court Street, North side of Court Square, Memphis, Tenn., is acknowledged by all parties interested as by far the
Most Successful Physician
In the treatment of Private and Secret Diseases.
QUICK, thorough and permanent cures guaranteed in every case, male or female. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa and Syphilis cured in a few days, without the use of Mercury, change of diet, or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis, the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Sufferers from Impotency, or Loss of Sexual Power, restored to free vigor in a few weeks. Gleet or Gonorrhœa of long standing, when all internal remedies have failed, permanently and speedily cured by a New Treatment.
Victims of self-abuse and excessive venery, suffering from spermatorhœa and loss of physical and mental power, speedily and permanently cured. All Communications strictly confidential.
Office Hours from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m., and 2 to 6 p.m.
DR. J. B. RUSSELL, Consulting Physician.
L. G. WARRAN, Secretary.
Treatises on Chronic Diseases furnished free on application. mar14
Hope for the Consumptive.
DR. GABBERT devotes his entire time to the treatment of Lung and Throat Diseases, and will refer applicants to a number of patients in and around the city, who are rapidly improving, and to several who have BEEN CURED in the last two months. Do not postpone your case because you feel better as the warm weather comes on. If you are not cured you will be much worse next winter. Your disease continues to progress in summer, but you do not feel it so sensibly. The best physician can do but little in this changeable climate to cure you during the winter. The summer is the time to effect the cure, and you should begin soon that you may be CURED, if possible, before next winter. If you have throat disease of some months standing, it will certainly pass into consumption if not cured.
Dr. Gabbert will show you certificates from those at a distance and refer you personally to patients in the city. For character he refers to J. M. Patrick, G. Falls, John Johnson, F. M. Cash, S. B. Norment, W. R. Greenlaw, M. J. Wicks, General N. B. Forrest, George M. Gill, Memphis; J. M. Howry, Rev. John N. Waddle, Rev. J. J. Wheat, M. J. Cook, Oxford, Mississippi; Rev. G. T. Stainback, Columbus, Mississippi; Dr. Still, Jackson, Tennessee; Dr. M. A. Simmons, Iuka, Mississippi, and to many others if space would permit.
Patients can be treated at a distance by sending accurate description of the case.
Dr. Gabbert uses the remedies discovered by Dr. Tichener, of Canton, Mississippi.
Address, DR. L. W. GABBERT,
227 Second Street,
apr8 Memphis, Tenn.
CLOTHING.
SPROULE & McCOWN,
Manufacturers and Dealers
EXCLUSIVELY IN
FINE CUSTOM-MADE
CLOTHING
Are now receiving the Largest and Best Selected Stock of
SPRING SUITS
ver brought to this market.
Having our own Manufactory at New York, and ample means to take every advantage of the market, we
CAN and WILL
—SELL AT—
NEW YORK PRICES.
SPROULE & McCOWN,
NO. 221 MAIN STREET.
Under Worsham House,
mar14 MEMPHIS, TENN.
BLOODED STOCK.
THE STALLION SEASON.
THE THOROUGH-BRED STALLION,
ABDALLAH,
Will make the season of 1869, at my farm, two miles north of Bartlett station, on the Memphis and Ohio Railroad, at $25 the season, payable at the time of service. Mares proved not to be in foal can return the following season, free of charge.
ABDALLAH is by R. A. Alexander's Abdallah; he by Rysdik's Hambletonian, the sire of DEXTER.
The Splendid Jack,
WAKE ROBIN,
Will stand, during the season, at my farm.
Fee for services, Ten Dollars. C. A. ROSE,
mar21d&w Bartlett Station.
NOTICES.
OUR REAL ESTATE REGISTER
—AND—
Emigrant's Guide for 1869
NOW READY,
CONTAINS a large list Missouri Farms for sale, with accurate description, location, price, terms, name and address of the owner, with character of each county in Missouri; also, latest sectional maps of Missouri—being a valuable Guide to Emigrants. Sent to any address upon receipt of $1.
Address
CONE BROTHERS,
South Fifth Street,
mar25 Saint Louis, Mo.

MEDICAL.

W. WYATT,
[SUCCESSOR TO E. LEWIS,]
No. 194 Main street, between Fifth and Sixth streets, Louisville, Kentucky.
MANUFACTURER OF
Silver and Wooden Show Cases,
DEALER IN
French and American Window Glass and Looking Glasses, Picture Frames, etc.
AGENT FOR WEATHER STRIPS.
april
GALLOWAY & ROYALL,
WORSHAM HOUSE.
BOARD, $3 PER DAY.
W. T. SWANWICK & CO.,
(Successors to Thomas J. Rice,)
—DEALERS IN—
LUMBER, SHINGLES, LATHS,
DOORS, SASH and BLINDS,
ADAMS STREET,
Between Front and Levee, Opposite Bradley Block,
MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.
feb20
INSURANCE.
STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION
—OF THE—
New York Life Ins. Co.,
—ON THE—
31st Day of December, 1868.
Made in Conformity with the Laws of Tennessee.
NAME:
NEW YORK LIFE INS. CO.,
—AND—
112 and 114 Broadway, New York.
ASSETS

Cash			$ 297,351 51
Real Estate in New York			1,029,500 00
Bonds and Mortgages			2,329,900 00
U. S. Securities	$2,954,500 00	Market value.	3,154,868 75
Stock of N. Y. City Bank	38,000 00	Par.	47,862 00
New York State Stocks	1,115,200 00	Market value.	1,172,570 00
Other Stocks	70,000 00	Market value.	41,400 00
Loans on Policies			1,257,735 62
Temporary Loans, secured by United States and other Stocks			408,100 00
Premium, due from agent (in course of transmission)			564,784 85

SPECIAL NOTICES, ETC.

FURNITURE moved by R. MILES, car No. 8. Orders left at W. H. Paxmore & Co.'s will receive prompt attention. april

USE R. L. Fahnestock's Bronchial and Lung Syrup, only twenty-five cents a bottle. J. A. J. Smith & Co., 22 Main street, agents. Use Vandervort's Flavoring Extracts.

COUGH—NO CURE NO PAY—FORREST'S JUNIPER TAR is warranted to cure Cough, Croup, Hoarseness, Throat and Lung diseases, or the price positively refunded. Instantaneous relief produced. Try it. If not satisfied, return th empty bottles and get your money back. D. F. GOODYEAR, 281 Main street, Agent. Price, 5 cents. Not allowed to send by mail. jel

LOST.

LOST—On the 12th inst., a small meerschaum pipe. The finder will be liberally rewarded by returning it to S. O. N., jr., No. 8 Jefferson street. apr15

LOST—A U. S. bill-lading book. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving the same at this office. apr14

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Madison street property. A valuable business lot, situated on Madison street, near Second street, 25x148 feet is offered for sale on very reasonable terms. Apply to N. Smith, 42 Madison street, office of R. Newton Hart. apr1

FOUND.

FOUND—A small sum of money, which the owner can have by calling at 380 Main street, proving property and paying for this advertisement. apr14

WANTS.

WANTED—By a young man from Virginia, a situation in some mercantile establishment or office. Writes a good hand and can give good references. Address Avalanche.

WANTED—Sawyers who are willing to remove to the country with their mills can find a good opportunity for making money, by contracting for saving of large quantities of lumber. Address 184 Main street, first floor, Memphis, Tennessee. apr15

WANTED—An agent, for this city or State, to sell an article commanding a ready sale. The business is pleasant, the profits large and the employment suitable for a lady or gentleman. Address, Sewing Machine, Avalanche office. apr15

WANTED—Twenty or thirty acres of land, within one mile of the city limits, for which will be exchanged a comfortable dwelling house on leased land, and CASH. Apply to 272 Front street, up stairs.
April 9, 1869. apr10

WANTED—A situation as gardener. Good references given. Apply to John Glancey, corner Jackson and Front streets. apr8

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT OR SALE—A steam engine and boiler, with or without lease of building. WESTOVETT & STAHL.
apr14 270 Second Street.

ROOMS FOR RENT—Large, airy and convenient sleeping rooms, suitable for business men, at 37 Adams street. "WILLETT'S."
apr14

FOR RENT.—Furnished and unfurnished rooms for rent. Apply at 432 Main street.
apr8

FOR RENT—Four two-story brick English basement houses, containing ten rooms each, No. 100, 102, 104, 106 Fourth street, now being put in thorough repair. To responsible, prompt paying tenants will be rented cheap.
Apply to GEO. W. L. CROOK,
apr7 Ins. Agent, 279½ Main street.

FOR RENT—Brick store house, with family rooms above, No. 145 Poplar street. To responsible and prompt paying parties will be rented cheap.
Apply to GEO. W. L. CROOK,
apr7 Ins. Agent, 279½ Main street.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

HENRY G. SMITH is a candidate for the office of Judge of the Supreme Court of Tennessee, at the election to be held on the 26th day of May, 1869. mar27

HON. J. O. SHACKELFORD, having been called upon, by the Nashville Bar, to become a candidate for re-election as Judge of the Supreme Court, has accepted the call, and we are authorized to announce his name as a candidate for the office of Judge of the Supreme Court, from the middle division of the State, at the approaching Judicial election.

WE are authorized to announce the name of Hon. GEORGE ANDREWS, as a candidate for re-election to the office of Judge of the Supreme Court, from the Eastern Division, at the approaching Judicial election. mar14

S. P. YEOMANS is a candidate for Prosecuting Attorney for the Municipal Court at the May election. mar24

WE are authorized to announce the Hon. W. F. BOSWELL as a candidate for Judge of the Criminal Circuit, at the ensuing May election. mar24

EDITORS AVALANCHE—You are hereby authorized to announce me as a candidate for Attorney General of the Criminal Court at the forthcoming May elections, subject to the action of a Democratic Convention, should one be held. GEORGE E. STAHL.

WE are authorized to announce the Hon. ORVILLE YERGER as a candidate for Judge of the Circuit Court of the 15th Judicial Circuit at the ensuing May election.

WILLIAM WALLACE is a candidate for the office of Attorney General of the Criminal Court of Memphis, at the election in May.
Ledger copy. mar26

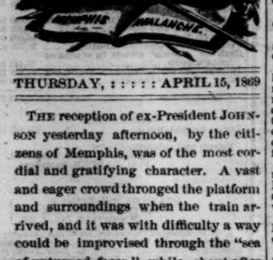
WE are authorized to announce G. P. FOUTE as a candidate for the office of Judge of the Municipal Court of Memphis, at the ensuing May election.

WE are authorized to announce the Hon. GEORGE W. REEVES as a candidate for Judge of the Circuit Court of the 15th Judicial Circuit at the ensuing May election.

WE are authorized to announce J. P. CARUTHERS as a candidate for the office of Chancellor of this county, at the election to be held in May next.

WE are authorized to announce ISAAC MORRISON, as a candidate for Judge of the Law Court of Memphis, at the ensuing May election. mar14

TO the voters of the Criminal Court District—I respectfully announce myself as a candidate for re-election as Judge of that court, on the fourth Thursday in May.
mar14 J. T. SWAYNE.



THURSDAY, : : : : APRIL 15, 1869

THE reception of ex-President JOHNSON yesterday afternoon, by the citizens of Memphis, was of the most cordial and gratifying character. A vast and eager crowd thronged the platform and surroundings when the train arrived, and it was with difficulty a way could be improvised through the "sea of upturned faces," while shout after shout of welcome rended the air, when citizen JOHNSON appeared, in leaving the cars. A way was made, however, and the ex-President was escorted to the open barouche in waiting for him, which proceeded down Main street, followed by a long line of carriages, containing the respective committees, the side-walks and even the street itself thronged with pedestrians. The windows opening on the street, and every balcony, were filled with eager faces, and waving kerchiefs attested welcome to the public servant who had breasted and resisted anarchical assaults on the Constitution, and preferred a bed of thorns in defense of the rights of the people to wearing a crown of flowers, if he would have submitted to the unhallowed dictation of a scheming and flagitious Congress. The reception was an ovation—it was a triumph, of which, even clad with power and office, the highest might be proud. It fell upon the heart of the citizen returned to the people from whom he sprang, with a sweetness that incense brings to olfactories oppressed by scents of more repugnant flavor. We leave the description of the pageant, the eager expectancy of the *cortege*, the triumphal procession through the city, to another department of this paper. We feel proud of our city, which with such unanimity poured out its thousands to do honor to a guest in whom all have reason to be proud, and for whose untiring and unfaltering services so many have reason to be grateful. His graceful acknowledgements were responded to from balcony and window and house-top, as the procession moved along, waving with the fluttering handkerchief, the oft-breathed ebullition of the heart, "well done, good and faithful servant." This was a spontaneous movement on the part of our citizens. There were no drumming and dragging a reluctant populace to honor the occasion with their presence. The people were out in their might to greet one of themselves, come back to them to tell them, face to face, of the duties and cares of office just laid down, and to defend his fair fame and their invaded rights, on which such venomous assaults had been waged. The arrangements have been made that ex-President JOHNSON will address the people from the Overton Hotel, at two o'clock this afternoon, it having been decided that a more eligible position could not be obtained in the city to accommodate the tens of thousands who will be present. It will be an occasion to be remembered, and it will be one that will call for all the eloquence of the orator, and the energy of the statesman. A full report of the speech will be printed in to-morrow's AVALANCHE.

AS THE war between the Radical rounders, bummers, shoulder-hitters, thieves, scalawags and carpet-baggers, progresses, the fur flies in all directions. The combined emptyings of all the Chinese stink-pots ever invented, and all the fetid corruption ever massed to nauseate the olfactories of decent people, would be as the fragrant incense of roses by comparison with the stench rising from the scenes of conflict between our local Radical warriors. The thousand smells of Cologne, massed into a single smell, would be overpowered and deadened by a whiff of the Memphis Radical odor. The breath of a million carrion-crows would be sweet as the balm of a thousand flowers compared with that now exuding from the putrid mouths of our Radical rioters and sowing the seeds of deadly pestilence in the community. So powerful is this horrible stench that a thousand tons could float upon its surface as easily as a feather. So heavy is it that a million mountains of granite, each large as Chimborazo, could be held down by its weight, and pulverized by the sheer force of its unearthly odor. There has been nothing like it since the world began; and if the countless millions inhabitating the globe should devote the remainder of their days to producing its rival, the effort would prove the most stupendous fizzle in the history of mankind. Elsewhere there may be people who can grow taller, make more noise, kick higher, tear up the ground wider and deeper, and snort louder; but when it comes to genuine, simon-pure, soul-harrowing, earth-ripping, sky-rending, forest-lifting, unadulterated stink, the world must back down to Memphis Radicalism. For weeks the foul hosts have been begriming and besliming each other with astonishing success. Each side has proved incontestibly that the other has reached the acme of meanness, filth, nauseau and corruption. Each has proved the other guilty of nearly every black crime in the calendar, from perjury through the various grades of stealing and robbery. Yesterday we gave a *resume* of this conflict, which bids fair to wax furious for weeks to come. Every gathering of the clans furnishes something new from the seat of the war, and as faithful chroniclers of events, it is our duty to place the record before the people. It is a most disgusting duty; though, like the fellow who ate the crow on a wager, but privately acknowledged that "he'd be cussed if he hankered after it," we are compelled to perform it. We might hanker after small-pox, yellow fever, trichina, *delirium tremens*, palsy, St. Vitas' dance, pole-evil, tarantulas, lizzards, scorpions, and rattlesnakes. Under severe pressure we might read one of old FOOTE'S yawps from the grave; but the cold chills run over us in huge waves at the bare thought of recording the exposures of Radical infamy now being made by its authors in our midst. The public will appreciate our sacrifices in its behalf. Here is an official record of a HUNTER meeting, Tuesday night, published in the official organ yesterday morning:

A large meeting was held at Brinkley's Church, in the Eight Ward, last night.

Mr. Joseph Walker was elected Chairman, and Henry N. Neely and James Granberry, Secretaries.

Judge Hunter was called for, who went heavy into Barbour Lewis and the monyed ring, and in showing up the corruption of such men as Kennedy, Carter, and Shaw with the famous Barbour at their head. At the closing of his remarks cheers were given. "We don't want any of the Alston greenbacks." "We work for our living."

After Judge Hunter had finished his remarks, he immediately went to Africa Baily's church, where there was a large assembly of friends, of which proceedings will be given to-morrow.

Mr. Joseph Lasher was next called for. He made a decided impression on his colored people.

G. W. F. Cook was called for next, and made a capital speech in showing the status of the ring.

A Mr. Taylor, "colored," closed the meeting with an appeal to his friends as to what they should do in the coming election.

The following resolution was passed without a dissenting voice:

Resolved, That this meeting denounce the falsehoods and corruptions of Barbour Lewis and his faction, and endorse the action taken by the Hon. Judge Wm. Hunter, and will cordially support him for the office of Chancellor at the ensuing judicial election.

The meeting then adjourned to meet in same place on Thursday evening, April 15, at eight a.m.

JOSEPH WALKER, President.
JAMES GRANBERRY, }
HENRY N. NEELY, } Secretaries.

Think of our pet, Grandmother HUNTER, "going into" the obese BLEWIS and contemplate the sublime virtue which refuses "ALSTON'S greenbacks!" Think of the Hercules LUSHER making "a decided impression" on his colored people! Whether made with a club or the toe of his ungainly hoof was not recorded for posterity. It was fitting for an assemblage coy to the seduction of greenbacks to "denounce the falsehoods and corruptions" of BLEWIS. But what became of Grandmother HUNTER after the wonderful acrobatic feat which so suddenly introduced her to BLEWIS' internal improvements? Did it produce combustion, and have the component parts of this peripatetic lazar of corruption been scattered to increase the volume of stench? But, as if this were not enough, we have another dose, in the shape of a meeting at Providence Chapel:

A large and enthusiastic meeting was held at Providence chapel, on last Monday night. Prior to the commencement of the meeting, the drums and fifes were heard playing in that direction, and a large multitude of honest laboring men and true Republicans, came in solid phalanx to hear the truth expounded to them in its true light. The meeting was composed of men that cannot be bought, sold or duped by any faction, but they are as true as steel to the cause of liberty and equality before the law.

The meeting was called to order by Giles Smith, and Rev. Mumford Horton was elected chairman by a unanimous vote, and Wm. H. Young was appointed Secretary.

The object of the meeting was briefly stated by the Chairman in a few appropriate remarks, and Judge Bigelow was loudly called for and came forward amid tremendous applause. He denounced the bolters in very eloquent terms, and the revolutionary course of Barbour Lewis, supported by the Memphis *Post*, as infamous, and closed amid great applause.

At that time the Hon. William Hunter came into the meeting. He was greeted by the multitude with loud applause. Every voice could be heard calling for "Hunter." Judge Hunter came forward, and advocated his course as a true Republican, and defied any man to brand his character or his judicial career, in his usual eloquent manner, and closed amid loud huzzas from the multitude.

James Gallagher, Esq., was the next speaker, and after giving some excellent advice to the colored people, he closed, amid applause.

G. W. F. Cook, Esq., was the last speaker. He showed up the Smith faction in its true light, and closed, amid loud cheers for Hon. William Hunter, our standard bearer for the Chancellorship of Memphis.

After which Mr. William H. Young offered the following resolutions:

1. *Resolved*, That we, the Republicans of Shelby county, assembled together at Providence Chapel, denounce the course of Barbour Lewis, supported by the Memphis *Post*, as revolutionary and calculated to create a disunion in the Republican ranks.

2. *Resolved*, That we will unanimously support Hon. William Hunter for the Chancellorship of Memphis, as he has proved himself a true and tried Republican of unblemished character.

3. *Resolved*, That we will support true Republicans and tried friends of the colored people for the offices of honor and trust within the gift of the people.

The meeting then adjourned with three cheers for Hon. William Hunter, our standard bearer in the coming contest in May next.

REV. MUMFORD HORTON, Chairman.
WILLIAM H. YOUNG, Secretary.

Grandmother HUNTER, who had not at this time been added to BLEWIS' avoirdupois, emptied his filth vessels upon that worthy's head "in his usual eloquent manner." After this, "we, the Republicans of Shelby county," vigorously kicked at the other dog in the fight. But the Hupperstown batteries responded with grape and canister, besides throwing several solid shot in the enemy's ranks. The twilight Radical organ gives the following official report of the engagement:

A large and enthusiastic meeting of Republicans was held in Hupperstown Tuesday evening. Henry Patterson, Esq., was called to the chair, and Messrs. Woodward and Roan appointed Secretaries. Speeches were made by Mr. Trowbridge, Judge Lee, J. B. Woodward and Ed Shaw.

The course of some of the would-be-Republicans, who are trying to break up and ruin the party, was severely criticised. The fact was shown that the division in the party had been created by Wm. Hunter simply because the Republicans of this county refused to support his bosom friend and fugleman, P. D. Beecher, for the office of Collector; that Hunter had never come out and worked as an active Republican in the past except at such times as he had an office into which he wanted to put his friend P. D. Beecher; that a few months ago he called Edward Shaw up to his private room and told him that he had a scheme on foot to buy the Overton Hotel and then sell it to the county as a court-house for $500,000; that he, Hunter, would give Shaw $500 out of his own pocket, *if he would use his influence for the scheme, Hunter stating to Shaw that he would by this swindling transaction to take own benefit realize* $25,000. Mr. Shaw, in an able speech, *exposed this and other corruptions of the Judge.*

The great injury the party in the past has sustained by reason of its support of this man, and others of his ilk, was, by the various speakers clearly demonstrated.

Every Republican present was unanimous in support of Wm. M. Hunter for Chancellor, H. S. Lee for Judge of the Law Court, H. E. Hudson for Judge of the Criminal Court, L. B. Horrigan for Attorney General of the Criminal Court, and Wm. Craig, Attorney of the Municipal Court.

The next battles shall be duly chronicled, even if we are compelled to fumigate our columns all summer in consequence. These scurvy fellows have until recently fought under the same banner, slept in the same bed, and got drunk on the same whisky. They are competent witnesses against each other, and there is not the least doubt that all tell the truth. The public will accept their statements without the affidavits necessary to give them credence on other matters. There is an air of truth in these exposures commending them. When rogues fall out the truth bubbles up; and our knowledge of the chieftains and their adherents warrants us in implicitly believing any charge of scoundrelism they may attempt to fasten on each other. We are in for the war; and shall look on, calm as a cowpen, but without caring

——"A toss-up
Whether Mossup kill the devil or the devil kill Mossup."

AS WE predicted we find the great scheme for immigration proposed by Hon. E. M. YERGER, of Mississippi, has attracted great attention, North and South, and is now rapidly moving to a successful consumation. Col. YERGER'S prominence as a public man, his independent political principles, his disapproval of permanent political organizations under the cloak of dead issues, his undisguised contempt for political tricksters who seek their own elevation at the expense of the people, have in time past unloosed the shafts of enmity and malace, but he stands to-day unharmed, untarnished—a noble, eloquent and bold representative of Southern progress. We shall lend our aid to the support of him in the great enterprise, not only in justice to the gentleman, but because we know that Tennessee, in fact, the whole South, will, in common, with Mississippi, reap the benefits of this successful stroke of political economy. As evidence that Yerger has won the hearts of his own people, we append the following from the Aberdeen *Examiner*, of the 8th inst.:

IMMIGRATION.—We publish this morning Gen. Yerger's interesting letter of Hon. E. M. Yerger, of Jackson, to a committee of citizens of Memphis, and commend its perusal to our readers. Colonel Yerger is now devoting his eloquence and energies to a scheme that promises a glorious future to our State, and he deserves the hearty co-operation of our people *en masse*.

We are informed that the Association will organize within thirty days with a strong and influential directory, backed by subscriptions in money and land to the amount of over half a million of dollars; and from present indications, it is likely to commence operations with a capital of four or five millions. It is one of the great schemes of the age, and destined by its active influence, to double the population of our State within the next five years, and to bring every acre of the land at present worthless into market. We do hope that Colonel Yerger, utterly ignoring politics, will earn the gratitude of this great people, and wealth and distinction, by giving his undivided time and energies to the thorough development of this admirable and eightened scheme.

History of the Trades' Unions in the United States.

A Washington dispatch of the 11th to the Cincinnati *Enquirer* says:

A meeting of delegates from the several trades' organizations of this city, and also from different cities of the country, including Charleston, South Carolina; Rock Island, Ill.; Springfield, Mass.; Franklin and Philadelphia, Penn.; New York City, and Portsmouth, Va., was held here last evening. The Committee on Resolutions appointed at the previous meeting, reported a series of resolutions, which were unanimously adopted.

The preamble sets forth a brief history of the passage of the eight hour law in 1868, and the rejection of Senator Sherman's amendment to the same for the reduction of the wages, and notwithstanding the defeat of the proposed amendment, the Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Borie, and the Chief of Ordinance has construed the law to mean a reduction. And in order to define more clearly the policy of Congress in adopting the law and putting an end to such erroneous constructions or decisions, the House of Representatives had, on the 8th instant, adopted an explanatory joint resolution, declaring that there should be no reduction of wages, and that the measure was defeated in the Senate only because of a want of time. The first resolution tenders the thanks of the workingmen of the United States to the members of the House of Representatives for adopting the said joint resolution, and to the Senate for its favorable consideration of the same.

The second resolution tenders thanks to Senator Wilson, and Messrs. Stevens, of New Hampshire; Archer, of Maryland: Stevenson, of Ohio, and Banks and Butler, of Massachusetts, of the House for their efforts.

The third resolution sets forth that it is the duty of the workingmen not to sustain or vote to elect any candidate for State or National offices who is known to be opposed to the interests of labor.

On motion, copies of the resolutions were directed to be presented to the gentlemen therein named.

IMPORTANT DECISION.

The Case of Texas in the Supreme Court of the United States.

Texas Declared Never to have been Out of the Union.

The dispatches to the Western Associated Press contain the material points of the decision mentioned by telegraph Tuesday:

The decision of the Supreme Court in the Texas case, after relating the facts as to the alleged secession of that State in 1861, says: "In all respects, so far as the object could be accomplished by the ordinances of the convention, by the acts of the Legislature, and by the votes of the citizens, the relations of Texas to the United States were broken up, and new relations to a new government were substituted for them. The position thus assumed could only be maintained by arms, and Texas accordingly took part with the other Confederate States in the war of the rebellion, which these events made inevitable. During the whole of the rebellion there was no Governor, or judge, or any other State officer in Texas, who recognized the national authority; nor was any officer of the United States permitted to exercise any authority whatever under the National Government, within the limits of the State, except under the immediate protection of the national military forces. Did Texas, in consequence of these acts, cease to be a State? Or, if not, did the State cease to be a member of the Union? It is needless to discuss at length the question whether the right of a State to withdraw from the Union from any cause, regarded by herself as sufficient, is consistent with the Constitution of the United States. The union of the States never was a purely artificial and arbitrary relation. It began among the Colonies, and grew out of the common origin of mutual sympathies, kindred principles, similar interests, and geographical relations. It was confirmed and strengthened by the necessities of war, and received definite form, and character, and sanction from the Articles of Confederation. By these the Union was solemnly declared to be perpetual, and when these articles were found to be inadequate to the exigencies of the country, the Constitution was ordained, 'to form a more perfect Union.' It is difficult to conceive the idea of indissoluble unity more clearly than by these words. What can be indissoluble if a perpetual union, made more perfect, is not? But the perpetuity and indissolubility of the Union by no means imply the loss of a distinct and individual existence, or of the right of self-government by the States. Under the Articles of Confederation, each State retained its sovereignty, freedom and independence, and every power, jurisdiction, and rights not expressly delegated to the United States, under the Constitution, though the power of the States was much restricted, still all powers not delegated to the United States, nor prohibited to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people;' and we have already had occasion to remark at this term, that 'the people of each State compose a State having its own government, and endowed with all the functions essential to separate and independent existence,' and that 'without the States in the Union, there could be no such political body as the United States.' Not only, therefore, can there be no loss of separate and independent autonomy to the States through their union under the Constitution, but it may not be unreasonably said, the preservation of the States and the maintenance of their governments are as much within the desgin and care of the Constitution as the preservation of the Union and the maintenance of the National Government. The Constitution in all its provisions, looks to an indestructible Union, composed of indestructible States. When, therefore, Texas became one of the United States, she entered into an indissoluble relation; all the obligations of perpetual union, and all the guarantees of the Republican Government in the Union, attached at once to the State. The act which consumated her admission into the Union was something more than a compact; it was the incorporation of a new member into the political body, and it was final. The union between Texas and the other States was as complete, as perpetual, and as indissoluble as the union between the original States. There was no place for reconsideration or revocation, except through revolution, or through the consent of the States. Considered, therefore, of transactions under the Constitution, the ordinances of secession adopted by the Convention, and ratified by a majority of the citizens of Texas, and all the acts of her Legislature intended to give effect to that ordinance, were absolutely null. They were utterly without operation in law. The obligations of the State as a member of the Union, and of every citizen of the State, as a citizen of the United States, remained perfect and unimpaired. It necessarily follows that the State did not cease to be a State, nor her citizens to be citizens of the Union. If this were otherwise, the State must have become foreign, and her citizens foreigners. The war must have ceased to be a war for the suppression of rebellion, and must have become a war for conquest and subjugation. Our conclusion, therefore, is, that Texas continued to be a State, and a State of the Union, notwithstanding the transactions to which we have referred. And this conclusion, in our judgment, is not in conflict with any act or declaration of any department of the National Government, but entirely in accordance with the whole series of such acts and declarations since the first outbreak of the rebellion.

The Court discusses as some length the measures adopted by the United States for the reconstruction of Texas, declining to pass judgment upon the constitutionality of any of them, and concludes:

"The bonds in question were dated July 1, 1851, and were redeemable after the 31st of December, 1864. In strictness, it is true they were not payable on the day on which they became redeemable, but the known usage of the United States to pay all bonds as soon as the right of payment occurs, except where a distinction between redeemability and payability is made by law, and shown on the face of the bonds, required the application of the rule respecting over-due obligation to bonds of the United States which have become redeemable. Before the date of the contract with White and Chiles, all bonds of the same issue, which have the indorsement of a Governor of Texas, made before the date of the secession ordinance—and there were no others indorsed by any Governor—had been paid in coin on presentation at the Treasury Department, while, on the contrary, all applications for the payment of bonds, without the required indorsement, and of coupons detached from such bonds, made to that Department, had been denied. As a necessary consequence the negotiation of these bonds became difficult. They sold much below the rates they would have commanded had the title to them been unquestioned. They were bought, in fact, and under the circumstances could only have been bought, upon speculation. The purchasers took the risk of a bad title, hoping, doubtless, that through the action of the National Government, or the government of Texas, it might be converted into a good one. It is true that the first Provisional Governor of Texas encouraged the expectation that these bonds would be ultimately paid to the holders, but he was not authorized to make any engagement in behalf of the State, and, in fact, made none. It is true, also, that the Treasury Department, influenced, perhaps, by these representations, departed, to some extent, from its original rule, and paid bonds held by some of the defendants, without that requisite indorsement; but it is clear the change in the action of the Department could not affect the rights of Texas as a State of the Union, having a government acknowledging her obligations to the National Constitution. It is impossible, upon this evidence, to hold the defendants protected by the absence of notice of the want of the title of White and Chiles, as these persons acquired no right to the payment of these bonds as against the State, and purchasers could acquire none through them. On the whole case, therefore, our conclusion is, that the State of Texas is entitled to the relief sought by her, and a decree must be made accordingly.

TELEGRAPH.

MIDNIGHT DISPATCHES

LITTLE ROCK, ARK.

The Steamboat Disaster—Carpet-Bagger Legislators Going Home—River and Weather News.

Special Dispatch to the Memphis Avalanche.]

LITTLE ROCK, April 14.—Matters quite dull for the past two days. The Thomson disaster is still the principal talk. One of the pilots exonerates Captain Frazier from all blame, and says it was at his earnest solicitation that he left the boat with the women and children. He further states that the boat was in the channel, and says it was a mistake that any pilot would be likely to make; that there was nobody but the pilot in the pilot house at the time of the occurrence.

Many carpet-bag members of the Legislature are still in town, loath to leave the haunts of former prowess.

The river is declining fast.

The Lent Zeoti arrived and depated. The Minnie departed yesterday for St. Louis.

Weather clear and pleasant. Business dull.

WASHINGTON.

The President and Virginia, Mississippi and Texas Cases—Important Nominations—Cuban Affairs—Cause of the McArdle Decision—Registration to Proceed in Texas and Probably in Virginia and Mississippi—The Naturalization Law Amended—Turning Out Democratic Clerks—Conviction of a Thief.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—Presidential nominations: W. A. Britton, Marshal of Western Arkansas; Charles A. Dana, Appraiser of Merchandise for New York port; John D. Lewis, Postmaster of Pulaski, Tenn.

Senatorial confirmations: D. H. Peabody, Collector of Internal Revenue, Sixth District of Tennessee; W. G. Whipple, Attorney General for the Eastern District of Arkansas; S. P. Evans, Marshal of Eastern Tennessee; Edward T. Townsend, Adjutant General of the Army, with the rank of Brigadier General; Lieutenant Colonel Richard D. D'Aum, Assistant Adjutant General, with the rank of Colonel; Major Robert Williams, Assistant Adjutant General, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel; Captain J. P. Martin, Assistant Adjutant General, with the rank of Major.

It is not probable that the President will take any action in regard to Virginia, Mississippi and Texas, until the business of acting on nominations by the Senate shall be completed, and then it is not certain whether he will issue a proclamation regarding voting on Constitutions in those States, or address the Commanders through the War Department.

Lieutenant commander Fillburn, of the United States steamer Narragansett, reports under date of the 7th instant, from Havana, particulars of two passengers, Cubans, having been taken out of a merchant shooner, Lizzie Mayor, ten leagues from the coast of Cuba by the Spanish frigate "Ferdinand Catilico," and imprisoned. The two persons were named D. Santiago A. Amable and Don Remeon S. Rivau. They had taken passage for New Orleans.

The schooner was boarded on the 26th of March, near Remedios, by the Spanish frigate, and the prisoners carried back to Remedios and incarcerated. They were visited in prison by the United State Consular Agent at that port, and a formal demand made for their release, which was declined, the Commander not feeling authorized to do so without orders from superior authority. The case has been laid before Mr. Hall, United States Consul General, in Cuba. He has ordered a thorough investigation to be made.

The decision of the Supreme Court in the McArdle case, for want of jurisdiction is founded on an act passed at the last session of the Fortieth Congress, repealing the act authorizing appeals from the judgement of the Circuit Courts to the Supreme Court.

The President has directed the Secretary of War to order Major General Reynolds to proceed with the registration in Texas, preparatory to an early election. It is expected similar orders will be issued to the commanding officers in Virginia and Mississippi. The President will avail himself of the opinions of the commanding Generals before issuing the proclamation authorized by the act of Congress, with reference to voting on the Constitution of those States.

Many Senators are of the opinion that the extra session will close this week.

The Senate to-day briefly considered the naturalization treaty with Great Britain, and the Darien Canal treaty, but arrived at no conclusion on them.

The monitor Saquis is fitting out at the Washington Navy Yard, and in about twelve days will be towed to the Cuban coast.

In the Third Auditor's office a list of 132 clerks, whose services will be dispensed with, is being made out. This list includes all Democrat members of the Johnson Club, etc. A large number of female clerks will be discharged also.

In the Criminal Court to-day the jury rendered a verdict of guilty against Leonaru Hough, charged with larceny of $13,000 in Government bonds, a special deposit by Colonel D. R. McNair in the Merchant's National Bank, which exploded several years ago.

THE RIVERS.

ST. LOUIS, April 14.—The river rising slowly.

Departed—City of Cairo, W. S. Hays, Henry Ames. Arrived—Thompson Dean and Shark. Weather clear and pleasant.

LOUISVILLE, April 14.—River rising, with nine feet in the canal.

Up, Minneola. Weather clear and pleasant.

CINCINNATI, April 14.—Departed—Kilgour, Silver Moon. River, rising. Weather, pleasant.

CAIRO, April 14.—Up—Virginia, nine p.m.; Louisiana, seven a.m.; Olive Branch, one p.m.; Normandy, four p.m. Down—Darling, nine p.m., yesterday; Marble City, two p.m.; Mississippi, three p.m.; Richmond, six p.m. River fell six inches. Weather, clear.

FOREIGN.

Predicted Unfavorable Feeling Caused by the Rejection of the "Alabama" Treaty—General Prim to go to Cuba.

FRANCE.

PARIS, April 14.—The *Presse* says the rejection of the Alabama claims treaty by the United States Senate will be the cause of great prejudice to the United States in Europe.

SPAIN.

MADRID, April 14.—It is reported that General Prim will go to Cuba with large reinforcements for the suppression of the insurrection.

PITTSBURG.

Destruction of an Oil Refinery.

PITTSBURG, April 14.—The extensive oil refinery of Forsyth Bros., at Sharpsburg, near this city, was almost totally destroyed by fire this morning. The loss is estimated at $125,000, and said to be insured for only $45,000. Two women and a child were slightly injured by the flames.

LOUISVILLE.

Damage to Cotton by Frost in Alabama and Georgia.

LOUISVILLE, April 14.—Telegrams from Alabama and Georgia say that material damage was done by frost to the cotton crop, and that replanting will be necessary.

ALBANY, N. Y.

The New York City Railway Bill Vetoed.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 14.—Governor Hoffman has vetoed one of the city railway bills on the ground that the franchises should be sold to the highest bidder.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, April 14.—Cotton ¼c better and more active. Sales 580 bales; uplands, 28½@28c. Flour, $5 80@6, closing 5c lower. Wheat dull and lower. Whisky, 92c. Corn, 85½@95c. Rice dull; Carolina, 8¾@9½c. Coffee quiet. Sugar dull; Cuba, 12@12½c. Molasses quiet, 48@50c.

Money—Abundant at 7 per cent. Commercial paper dull at 10@13½. Sterling strong, 7¾@8¾. Gold firmer; opened at 132¾, advanced to 133¼ and closed at 132¾. Tennessee bonds dull; new, 65¾@66.

NEW ORLEANS MARKETS.

NEW ORLEANS, April 14.—Cotton active; middlings, 28¼@28½c. Sales, 6,350 bales. Receipts, 1,243 bales. Exports, 3,663. Gold, 132½. Sterling, 42¾; New York sight, ¼ premium. Flour firm; superfine, $5 87½; XX, $6 50; XXX, $6 75. Corn firmer; white, 78c. Oats scarce. Hay firm; prime, $26. Pork dull, $31 62½. Bacon—retailing at 14, 17½ and 17½. Lard dull and unchanged. Sugar dull; common, 8@10¾; prime, 13¼c. Molasses—light supply, 65c. Whisky quiet, 87@92½c. Coffee—fair, 15@15½c; prime, 17½@17¾.

CINCINNATI MARKETS.

CINCINNATI, April 14.—Flour, $6 25@6 60. Corn, 65c. Oats, 66@70c. Whisky, 90c. Pork, $31. Bulk meats held at 12@14½c. Bacon, 13, 16½ and 16¾c. Lard, 18c. Sugar, 13½@15c. Molasses, 80@85c. Wheat, $1 35@1 45. Butter, 38@44c. Eggs, 17@18c. Coffee, 20@29c.

LOUISVILLE MARKETS.

LOUISVILLE, April 14.—Tobacco—sales 220 hhds at $5 50@7 50. Pork, $26 50. Lard, 17½@18c. Bacon, 13½, 16¾ and 17¼c. Bulk meats, 12¾@16¼c. Flour, $5 50@6. Corn, $2 50@2 56. Oats, 60@65. Sugar, 13½@15½c. Molasses, 75@85c. Whisky, 91. Wheat, $1 55@1 60.

ST. LOUIS MARKETS.

ST. LOUIS, April 14.—Flour, $4@5 25. Wheat, $1 50. Corn, 65@66½c. Oats, 60@62½c. Barley, $1 75. Rye, $1 23. Whisky, 87@87½c. Sugar, 12½@14¾c. Molasses, 75@85c. Pork, $31. Bacon, 13¾, 16½ and 16¾c.

CHICAGO MARKETS.

CHICAGO, April 14. — Flour $5 50@6 25. Wheat, $1 04½. Corn, 50@50¾. Oats, 51¼@54c. Rye, $1 16@1 17. Barley, $1 70@1 75. Molasses, 81@1 05. Sugar, 14@15½c. Pork, $30 50. Lard, 17¾@18c. Hams, 15½c; middles, 14½c; shoulders, 12c.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, April 14.—Cotton firmer; uplands, 12½d; Orleans, 12¾d.

A young scoundrel in Indiana knocked his mother down and kicked her to death, because she reproved him for spilling his coffee on the tablecloth.

Virginia has nine colleges and two theological seminaries, with one hundred and forty-four instructors, and two thousand two hundred and seventy-seven students.

An Omaha paper has established a department of betrothals. The only remaining item of intelligence of this character to be seized upon and published in the papers is "flirtations," the publication of which has hitherto been monopolized by sewing societies and quilting parties.

Yesterday morning Warren Blanchardwas found dead in his house, in Binghampton, New York. The usual inmates, consisting of his wife and two girls, fled, and the affair is involved in mystery. All the doors and windows of the house were fastened inside, except one from which the woman and girls escaped. Blanchard's head was found in a brass kettle, and bore marks of a pistol ball.

New Advertisements.

COTTON FACTORS.

JOHN McLENNAN & CO.,
(Successors to Ashe, McLennan & Co.,)
COTTON FACTORS
—AND—
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
280 Front Street, Memphis, Tenn.
feb14

PROPOSALS.

To Contractors.

CITY ENGINEER'S OFFICE, }
MEMPHIS, TENN., April 14, 1869. }

SEALED proposals will be received at this office until Tuesday, April 20th, at 12 o'clock m., for relaying the Nicolson pavement, on Main street at Union, and building two culverts across Main street. Specifications to be seen at this office.
J. H. HUMPHREYS,
apr15 City Engineer.

FOR SALE.

Handsome Residence
—ON—
Vance Street,
(Near St. Agnes Academy,)
AT PUBLIC SALE.

WE WILL OFFER, TO THE HIGHEST bidder, on

Monday, April 19, at 12 o'clock,

Upon the premises, that most desirable residence property, CORNER OF ORLEANS and VANCE STREETS, fronting 70 feet on north side of Vance, with a depth of 188 feet, on which is a handsome Gothic two-storied frame residence, of six rooms. No property in the city is more desirably situated; being beautifully shaded with forest trees, in the midst of the most popular St. Agnes Academy, accessible from all parts of the city by the Vance street railway, and open to three streets. We have peremptory order to sell, and invite the presence of all persons in search of a desirable residence.

TERMS—Half cash; balance, six months, with interest. Immediate possession can be given. Sale at 12 o'clock, upon the premises.
ROYSTER, TREZEVANT & CO.,
apr15 Auctioneers.

DRUGS.

QUININE
—MADE—
SWEET AND PALATABLE TO THE TASTE

IT is a well known fact to our physicians that Quinine must be taken in some form as antidote to chills, fever, and the malarial poisons of our country; and it will be gratifying to invalids to know that this, the most bitter of all medicines, can be prepared in the form of a

Liquid or Powder,

So as to deprive it entirely of its bitterness, and render it both sweet and pleasant to the taste, even to infants and children.

This valuable medicine can be found, ready prepared at all times, at the Drug Emporium (late J. R. Wasson & Co.), No. 333 Main street.

To Physicians we would say,

Our Prescription Department

Is thoroughly complete. Our assistants in attendance are graduates in pharmacy, thus affording a guarantee of skill and care in dispensing medicine and in prescribing the above preparations. Physicians will please write this symbol, S. Q. B. (or Quinin Dabit) and number of grains; also, whether in a powder or liquid form.

Our Retail Department

Is replete with everything pertaining to the trade. Ladies and gentlemen will find a rare selection of genuine Lubin's, Coudray's and

DAILY AVALANCHE.

THURSDAY, : : : : APRIL 15, 1869

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE CITY

AND BOARD OF SCHOOL VISITORS.

All Business Letters should be addressed to "AVALANCHE," AVALANCHE Building, Memphis, Tenn. tf

Notice to Subscribers.—When papers are marked with an X the time will expire with the next number. tf

Notice to the Public.—All advertisements from this date will be cash, and must be *paid for* before they are inserted, except regular advertisers, whose bills will be presented every *two weeks*. These terms will be rigidly adhered to.

Sand's Ale Depot, No. 3 Howard's Row.

Real lace points. Menken Bros. tf

Wheaton & Co. sell fine hats, at reasonable prices. Call and see. 3t

Who has the latest styles of hats in the city? Leidy & Co.

New goods at B. Lowenstein & Bro's. tf

Ventilating hats. Francisco & Wiggin. 3t

All-wool cassimeres 75c, at M. Kraus & Co's., 218 Main street, corner of Adams.

A fine line of ladies' underwear just received at Howell, Wood & Co.'s, 332 Main street. 4t

250,000 feet Seasoned Poplar, on hand by B. K. PLAIN,
1w Corner Gayoso and Second streets.

Mrs. Gailor has our thanks for papers to complete our file of last year.

Dr. Hewitt and Dr. Gabbert have moved their office from 227 Second street to 203 Main street, Webster Block, between Adams and Washington streets. 2t

LEFT FOR NEW YORK.—Mr. M. Kraus, of the firm of M. Kraus & Co., dry goods dealers, 218 Main street, corner of Adams, left for New York last Monday to purchase their second spring and summer stock. This firm is doing an immense business, wholesale as well as retail. Buyers, examine their stock.

PETRO OIL HEADQUARTERS.—We have opened our new store, No. 194 Main street, corner of Washington, with an entire new stock of stoves, tinware, castings, lamps, and general lamp stock, coal and other oils. We will sell petro, aurora, and mammoth oils retail, at 35c. per gallon. Wholesale merchants will do well to examine our prices before purchasing elsewhere. [2t] ROSENBAUM & BROS.

Real lace points. Menken Bros. tf

Hats! Hats! Hats! Hats! Francisco & Wiggin, Peabody Hotel. 3t

The new ventilator hat, the coolest and lightest hat, at Leidy & Co.'s.

LADIES' UNDERWEAR.—Ladies' underwear just received at Howell, Wood & Co.'s, 332 Main street. 4t

Striped poplins 50c, worth 75c, at M. Kraus & Co's., 218 Main street, corner of Adams.

DOORS, Sash and Blinds, for sale cheap by B. K. PLAIN,
1w Corner Gayoso and Second sts.

BUCK! BUCK!! BUCK!!!— No HUMBUCK—*Herman Aebly equal to the emergencies.*—At the corner of Union and Second streets, at his old stand, on this day, he will tap a barrel of *Kleiner & Bro.'s genuine Buck beer*, and will continue to keep it fresh and cool during the entire spring. Lunch served up from ten a.m. to twelve m. each day—an extra-fine lunch on opening. Take a butt at Humbuck. Choice wines and liquors of all kinds.

Mozambiques at reduced prices. Menken Bros. tf

The "New York dress hat," at Leidy & Co.'s.

The new ventilating hat at Wheaton & Co.'s, 199 Main street. 3t

Dry goods reduced at B. Lowenstein & Bro's. tf

Lawndale four-quarter domestic 15c, at M. Kraus & Co's., 218 Main street, corner of Adams.

PARASOLS.—A new stock of parasols just received at Howell, Wood & Co.'s, 332 Main street. 4t

Sproule & McCown, the popular clothiers under the Worsham House, are just in receipt of a splendid lot of spring clothing, comprising all the latest styles from London, Paris and New York.

HATS.—That prince of hatters, Eugene Leidy, still rules the roost on the hat question. He has all the latest novelties in style and quality, and the "bon-ton" all go to him for their head gear.

Ladies will please bear in mind that Mr. W. B. Passmore will resume the very popular sales of laces, embroideries, &c., this morning at 10 o'clock, at his salesrooms No. 231 Second street. The stock includes some varied and desirable additions.

Poplins at great bargains. Menken Bros. tf

Children's hats at Wheaton & Co.'s. 3t

Boys' hats! Boys' hats! Boys' hats! Francisco & Wiggin, Peabody Hotel. 3t

A new dress cassimere hat, for gentlemen, at Leidy & Co.'s.

Good article ten-quarter bleached sheeting 50c, at M. Kraus & Co's., 218 Main street, corner of Adams. 3t

FORT PICKERING.—The citizens of the Southern part of the city, newly annexed, grumble at the unpromptitude with recorded them by their new city fathers. They have increased taxes, but not a street by which they can comfortably, or half comfortably get into the city. There is talk among them of either compelling the city authorities to perform their duties in that district, or to move for a dissolution of the recently formed union.

Bargains at B. Lowenstein & Bro's. tf

Boy's hats at Wheaton & Co.'s. 3t

All the leading style hats at Leidy & Co.'s.

Boys' cassimeres at bargains. Menken Bros. tf

Fifth avenue dress hat. Francisco & Wiggin, leading hatters, Peabody Hotel. 3t

Huck towels, three dollars per dozen, at M. Kraus & Co's., 218 Main street, corner of Adams.

Ladies' apparel of every description of material, beautifully cleaned and dyed at steam dye-house, 246 Second street.

THE SPEAKING TO-DAY.—It will be observed, by referring to the proceedings of the Committee of Arrangements, that the address of ex-President Johnson will not be delivered at the Opera House to-day as was intended. The desire to hear that address is so great that no building in the city could contain a tithe of those who wish to be present; the weather promising to be favorable, the committee have changed the place to the Overton Hotel, from the balcony of which, at the corner of Main and Poplar streets, at two o'clock in the afternoon, Mr. Johnson will address the citizens of Memphis.

Dry goods reduced at B. Lowenstein & Bro's. tf

Silk hats and dress cassimeres, the best, at Leidy & Co.'s.

Young gents' elegant light and durable silk dress hats at Wheaton & Co.'s. 3t

Bargains in dress goods. Menken Bros. tf

BE RID OF YOUR ENEMY.—An enemy who is always present, always ready to torment and torture, always lying in wait for a chance to spoil every hour of comfort and turn every anticipated pleasure into a time of suffering. Such an enemy, ceaseless, sleepless, ever present, ever cruel, is a corn upon the foot. What a kill-joy it is, only those know who suffer the infliction can know. This enemy should be opposed, conquered, put to the right about face, and never allowed to give pain or trouble again. This desirable result can be attained by calling on Dr. Lane at the Peabody. He has the tactics, the offensive powers, the training, the skill and the experience to conquer the enemy on foot, and give quiet and comfort to those who are now suffering.

Satin parasols $3 50, at M. Kraus & Co's., 218 Main street, corner of Adams.

Dress goods at reduced prices. MENKEN BROS.
tf

Where can I purchase the best hat? At Leidy & Co.'s.

Good corsets $1, worth $1 50, at M. Kraus & Co's., 218 Main street, corner of Adams.

A large stock of dress goods just received at Howell, Wood & Co.'s, 332 Main street. 4t

EXTENSIVE LODGINGS.—Patrick Fitzgerald is, as his name imports, the descendant of a long line of ancestry, already lofty in their greatness when the Green Isle was famous for its learning and revered for its devotion. Thinking of the noble past, of Tara's halls of music, and of the marble halls the poet dreamed about, Patrick felt discontented, when night spread its sable pall, with his four post bedstead, which he called a "bunk," and his little room in a boarding house attic, which he stigmatized as a den. Patrick was sublime with his present poteen and visions of the past, so he came to the conclusion that with the vault of heaven, scintillating with undying green, for a covering, and the wide horizon for his only limits, he might sleep worthy of his fathers. Full of these lofty thoughts, the scion of the house of Fitzgerald laid down on the pavement, and there went peacefully to sleep, his widest ideas comprehended in the far spreading bed on which he reclined, with the surface of the universal globe for a pillow-case. But the police, who never read Moore, never listened to "the harp that once in Tara's halls" played to the company at the beer tables, took the sleeper to jail, and he was compelled to pay a fine of five dollars for his sky and brick-pavement accommodations.

The best hat in the city at Leidy & Co.'s.

New goods at B. Lowenstein & Bro's. tf

Great reduction in dress goods. MENKEN BROS.

The new ventilator at Wheaton & Co.'s; also, the Chinese solar pith ventilating hat. 3t

Solid color summer dress goods 25c, at M. Kraus & Co's., 218 Main street, corner of Adams.

Gentlemen, examine our hats. You shall decide who keeps the best styles and quality. FRANCISCO & WIGGIN.
3t

ANDREW JOHNSON.

Meeting of the Committee of Arrangements—Change of the Place of Speaking.

The Committee of Arrangements met in called session at the Overton Hotel at six o'clock p.m., after the arrival of the ex-President. M. D. L. Stevenson, Esq., chair; and A. Woodward, acting Secretary.

The object of the meeting was to reconsider the action of the committee heretofore taken in regard to the time and place of the speaking by ex-President Andrew Johnson. When in view of the immense and enthusiastic outpouring of the people to welcome our distinguished visitor, and the great desire to hear him, the Opera House was deemed wholly inadequate. It was therefore resolved that the speaking take place at the southeast corner of the Overton Hotel on Thursday evening at two o'clock, instead of being at the Greenlaw Opera House as heretofore published. After the relative merits of many other places were fully discussed, and the wishes of Mr. Johnson consulted, a committee was accordingly appointed to superintend the construction of a suitable platform for the occason. Whereupon Mr. S. B. Robins generously proposed to have said platform constructed at his own expense.

The Finance and Banquet Committees are requested to meet promptly at the Overton Hotel at six o'clock this (Thursday) evening.

An invitation from C. B. Steinkuhl, proprietor of the New Memphis theater, inviting Mr. Johnson and a number of his friends to attend the theater on such evening as would suit his convenience, was read to the committee, and action thereon will be hereafter taken and reported accordingly.

The committee then adjourned.

A. WOODWARD, Sec'y.

A Card.

My name, in connection with the Memphis Preserving Company, having been made public through notices published by Mr. Cunningham, I am forced to make the following statement:

Mr. Cunningham having commenced suit against me for embezzlement, *secretly* obtaining an indictment by not letting me know he was before the court for any such purpose, which, *had I known*, I would have been present at the time the charges were made before the court, and very clearly established the falsity of such charge and allegation made which will appear most clearly when the case is tried. I am, therefore, unable to say why Mr. Cunningham has taken such a course, he knowing full well my reason for withdrawing from the Company, namely, my state of health, having the same difficulty with my lungs as my brother, Mr. C. P. Norris. I now state, as another reason for my withdrawal, the fact that after putting into the concern $3,000 cash, and fully realizing the prospects during nearly three months of business, found it to prove unprofitable, having made losses to the amount of about half the capital I had furnished. The funds put in by me have only been used in the payment of debts and expenses of the company (including some two hundred and fifty dollars paid Mr. Cunningham as salary), and all obligations made by the company during my connection with it have been paid by me. I will state here that the above amount is all the cash capital furnished to the company, said Cunningham having furnished no cash capital, his interest consisting of the preserving house and apparatus, which still remains in its possession, as do the *entire assets, loans*, &c., which were *paid for out of said cash furnished by me.* I was induced to go into the company upon certain representations of profits, which the business thus far has shown to be *losses instead of profits.*

Through the course pursued by Mr. Cunningham in bringing my name before the public in connection with the above statement of facts pertaining to affairs of private business, in which the public are in no way interested; but hereafter further communications from Mr. Cunningham will receive no response whatever from me. H. C. NORRIS.

The above statement of H. C. Norris, my brother, is true in every particular. In the matter referred to he has acted strictly by my advice.

C. P. NORRIS.

INFANT RUN OVER.—A negro driver, Henry Johnson, contrived on Tuesday afternoon to run over a child's carriage, standing at the number 56 Main. Mr. Cornthwaite, bookseller, was taking his infant child out airing. The carriage was broken, and the little one bruised, but happily not seriously hurt. The man was arrested—he was driving hack No. 63. Yesterday, the little one was doing very well.

HUNTER'S PAY.—At their last meeting the County Commissioners refused to appropriate five hundred dollars to pay Judge Hunter's last three months' salary. At their previous meeting they forbade him in his court-room to hold meetings in, although the court-room in the County Building is freely surrendered to his opponents. It looks very like contempt both of court and Judge so harsh—he not better view it in that light, and try to rectify matters with the aid of judicial thunder?

Bargains at B. Lowenstein & Bro's. tf

Our hats are of the best styles and quality. Leidy & Co.

A full line of notions, embroideries, laces, etc., just received at Howell, Wood & Co.'s, 332 Main street. 4t

Dressed Weatherboarding, Flooring and Rough Lumber, in any quantity, by B. K. PLAIN,
1w Corner Gayoso and Second sts.

Poetry of Dry Goods, at 230 Main Street.

Brightly shines the sun, inviting
Memphis belles to breathe the air,
By their handsome features lighting,
Gracing every thoroughfare.
Devices of them bend their footsteps,
To the "Great Red Store" on Main,
Where the neatest "Mills" gaiters
Of all numbers they obtain.
"Irish Linens, Dress Goods, Laces,"
Everything to please their eyes;
"Fancy Goods and Silks and Notions,"
Them they got at lowest price.
Poetry and stylish dresses,
Ladies always did adore,
And they find that combination
At the cheap, the "Great Red Store."
6t

Dry goods reduced at B. Lowenstein & Bro's. tf

The best hats and latest styles at Leidy & Co.'s.

New lot silk dress buttons, silk fringe and colored satins, at M. Kraus & Co's., 218 Main street, corner of Adams.

DRESS GOODS.—Spring dress goods, all styles and prices, that defy competition, at Howell, Wood & Co.'s, Southern Palace. 4t

PERSONAL.—Colonel Wm Lee Davidson, who represents the firm of Davidson & Monroe, of Lexington, Ky., is now at the Overton Hotel. Colonel Davidson commanded a regiment in the immortal Jackson's corps. He is now on a visit to the South to try and recuperate his fortune, and is in the commission business, and makes a specialty of selling *pure old Bibarton whiskey*. We cordially invite our friends to see Colonel Davidson while in the city, and make their engagements if they want the pure unadulturated article.

We had the pleasure yesterday of a call from Mr. Redfield, correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial*.

For a good hat go to Leidy & Co.'s.

Wheaton & Co., fashionable hatters, 199 Main street, have all the late style hats—very fine and cheap. 3t

JOHNSON.

From Nashville to Memphis---Movements of the Ex-President.

Ovations Along the Route--Reception at McKenzie, Humboldt, Brownsville and Mason's.

Ten Thonsand People Receive the Distinguished Guest at the Memphis Depot.

Grand Procession Through the Streets---25,000 People Spectators of the Scene.

Welcome at the Overton by Mayor Leftwich--The President's Response.

Mr. Johnson to Speak in Front of the Overton Hotel at Two P.M. To-day.

LEAVING NASHVILLE.

At ten o'clock on the night of Tuesday, the train containing his Excellency ex-President Johnson, with the members of the Memphis delegation, under the leadership of Alderman James Durff, Chairman, left the depot at Nashville amid the cheers of the citizens, who had accompanied them to the depot, to wish them good-bye and bid them God speed on their journey. The delegation from Memphis, composed of members of the Board of Aldermen, and many leading citizens, had received so warm a reception from the good folks of Nashville, that all were loud in praise in regard to the hospitality of Mayor Alden and the citizens of the "City of Rocks." It had there a perfect round of festivities from the moment they arrived till they took their departure, and no sooner was the train fairly under way than they all sought what they really so much needed, "nature's sweet restorer, balmy sleep," and all on board were soon quietly wrapped in the arms of Morpheus.

MACKENZIE.

At an early hour in the morning the sun began to shine out most brilliantly, and when the train reached Mackenzie Station, about half past eight o'clock, Mr. Johnson found a large crowd of persons waiting to receive him. He accordingly went out on the platform of the car, and briefly thanked them for their cordial reception amid loud cheers. The engineer of the train went up to Mr. Johnson as they were about to leave, and, grasping him by the hand, said if the boiler of the locomotive was full of holes, he Mr. Johnson was the only man in the country to patch it. The remark excited a good deal of merriment among the crowd.

HUMBOLDT.

The train then sped on its way, bearing its precious burden, and Humboldt was reached about eleven o'clock forenoon. A vast concourse of persons had assembled at the depot, including a large number of soldiers belonging to the regular army, and also many of the militia, all of whom cheered lustily as Mr. Johnson stepped on the platform and thanked them for their reception.

BROWNSVILLE.

The train reached Brownsville at half-past twelve o'clock, and its arrival was signalized by the firing of a cannon and great cheering. The Sodality Band of Memphis played a couple of airs in fine style, and Mr. Johnson addressed the assemblage at some length, closing by thanking those present for the very hearty reception they had given him.

MASON.

Mason was reached at one o'clock, and here also a large crowd had assembled to welcome the ex-President. He stepped out on the platform, and after music by the band, Mr. Johnson addressed the assemblage in a few terse sentences, and then retired amid loud and prolonged cheering.

THE DELEGATION TO MASON.

Shortly after eleven o'clock yesterday forenoon a special train on the Memphis and Louisville Railroad, which had been kindly placed at the disposal of the Memphis delegation by Colonel Sam. B. Jones, the indefatigable and popular Superintendent of the road, the invited guests, head of Main street, for the purpose of meeting his Excellency, ex-President Johnson and escorting him as a guest of honor to the city. On reaching the train and composing the delegation of influential citizens, were Colonel A. T. Lacy, chairman; Colonel M. C. Gallaway, Col. T. Claiborne, Col. John Overton, Col. Wm. Clay Conde, General Ruffin, R. D. Baugh, Esq., James Speed, Esq., Alderman Paul Cicalla, Colonel J. L. Priddy, Bartlett; E. H. Porter, Esq., Colonel J. B. Marshall, Charles Smith, Esq., P. M. Winters, Esq., H. M. Griffith, Esq., J. P.; James Hall, Esq., J. P.; John Norton, Esq., J. P.; W. O. Lofland, Esq., ex-Mayor; T. O. Smith, Esq., Colonel C. Smith, Esq., C. McCarthy, Esq., H. L. Priddy, Esq., Bartlett, and H. L. Brewer, Esq., J. P., Bartlett.

THE TRIP.

One of the veteran and most popular conductors on the Memphis and Louisville Railroad, John W. Clark, Esq., was in charge of the train, and did all in his power to secure the comfort and pleasure of his passengers, and succeeded to a charm. Colonel Jones, the obliging "Jack Brinkley," was in charge of that most efficient engineer, Mr. James Long. Colonel Sam B. Jones was also on board, and most attentive to the wants of all.

THE ARRIVAL AT MASON.

The morning was beautiful, and the ride out to Mason being most delightful, and was accomplished in about a couple of hours. The track was remarkably free from dust, and the trip was most heartily enjoyed by all on board. As the train approached the depot of the little but flourishing town of Mason, inspiring strains of an instrumental band fell upon the ear, and there was a general rush to the platforms of the cars, from whence the members of the Sodality Band, of Memphis, in their neat uniform, were to be seen standing on the platform of the depot discoursing sweet music to a very large multitude, who had assembled to give Mr. Johnson a most hearty reception.

THE INTRODUCTION OF MR. JOHNSON.

When the train with the Memphis delegation reached Mason's Depot the train containing the ex-President, the Memphis escort, the delegation from Memphis, Board of Aldermen and a number of leading citizens, who had accompanied his Excellency from Nashville, was ready to start on departure for this city, and loud cheers the train shortly left the depot, the car of the Memphis delegation being in the rear. As the train was about to leave, Colonel A. T. Lacey, an old, trusted and tried friend of Mr. Johnson, entered the car, which had been at the depot for the ex-President and his friends, and after cordially shaking Mr. Johnson by the hand he informed him that in one of the cars in the rear were seated a large number of his old friends from Memphis who wished to renew their friendship, and many new ones who wished to have the pleasure of his personal acquaintance. Mr. Johnson received one and all with his usual *bon homme*, and urbanity, and then sat down to a pleasant chat with Col. Gallaway, Col. Lacey, Gen. Ruffin, and other old friends, as the train sped on its way to the flourishing city of Memphis. At each of the way stations there was a large number assembled to welcome him, and at Bartlett a halt was made for a few minutes for the purpose of giving Mr. Johnson an opportunity of addressing the assemblage.

Judge Scruggs briefly introduced Mr. Johnson in a few well chosen sentences. Mr. Johnson, who was received with cheers, thanked them for the cordial reception they had given him, and remarked that from one end of the State to the other, he had received one universal, cordial welcome. On Bartlett he spoke most gratifying to him, and showed that the people had been with him in his endeavor to do his duty while occupying the highest office in the gift of the people. He could assure them that he had ever tried to do his duty and uphold the Constitution. He came before them not as a politician, but as one of their old friends, and he thanked them from the bottom of his heart for the warm and cordial reception they had given him. [Loud cheers, amid which Mr. Johnson re-entered the car.]

THE RECEPTION AT THE MEMPHIS DEPOT.

Shortly after half-past three o'clock the train entered the depot of the Memphis and Louisville Railroad, head of Main street, and the crash of instrumental music and the huzzas of the vast concourse of citizens who had assembled to greet the ex-President with a truly hearty welcome on his arrival in the Bluff City, it seemed as if the entire population had turned out to meet his Excellency, and the platforms and tracks were one mass of living humanity, surging hither and thither like the waves of the mighty ocean. Every window in the houses adjoining the depot had their dozens of occupants, and amid the cheers of the multitude and the waving of ladies' handkerchiefs Mr. Johnson alighted from the train, accompanied by Colonel Lacey, chairman of the Memphis delegation, and received such an ovation as must have done his heart good, and must have given him ample testimony that his manly and uniform upholding of the Constitution, while occupying the Presidential chair, had been duly appreciated by the citizens of Memphis. Every class in the community was represented in the assemblage, and the crush when Mr. Johnson reached the platform may simply be described as tremendous. The eager throng rushed forward to get a look of the countenance of him who during the past four years has occupied the foremost position in the nation, and when a glimpse was caught of the well known face, familiar to thousands in the crowd, the cheers went up most merrily, and in a manner that made the very welkin ring.

No sooner had his Excellency stepped on the depot, than he was grasped by the hand most cordially by Hon. John W. Leftwich, Mayor of the city, and heartily welcomed to Memphis. Mr. Johnson thanked the Mayor for his few words of welcome, which was a signal for another burst of cheering on the part of the crowd, and then a forward move was made toward the entrance to the depot. This, however, proved a work of considerable difficulty, and the members of the police force, under the command of Captain Simons, of the First District, fought their way most nobly to open a passage way for his Excellency, his honor, the Mayor, and the members of the delegation.

Notwithstanding all their efforts however, it was impossible to keep the crowd back, and the citizens surged to and fro, utterly regardless of consequences. When the steps leading to Main street were reached, a complete blockade seemed to take place for a minute or two. Many persons were literally lifted off their feet. The police however were equal to the emergency, and when his Excellency reached the top of the stairs, and stepped on Main street, the crowd, as if with one accord while cheering heartily, quietly fell back and opened up a wide passage-way, and his Excellency took his seat in a handsome carriage, drawn by four gaily caparisoned steeds, accompanied by Hon. J. W. Leftwich, Mayor, Rev. A. H. Kerr, D. D., and Col. T. M. Avery.

THE RECEPTION BY THE CROWD.

At this time Main street presented a scene of the most animated description. As far as the eye could reach were to be seen vehicles of every description, gaily decorated with flags and banners, conspicuous among which was the national ensign, while horsemen galloped about regardless of consequences, and the only wonder was that no accident occurred to mar the pleasure of the occasion. The sidewalks, the street, the tops of the houses, windows and balconies were all filled with spectators, while around the carriage of his Excellency the crowd was so dense as to render locomotion an impossibility. The cheering was kept up from time to time renewed, and all, both old and young, rich and poor, seemed filled with joy and determined to give Mr. Johnson a welcome worthy of the citizens who bear the birthright of government are deprived of a voice in its political management. [Tremendous cheering.]

RESPONSE BY EX-PRESIDENT JOHNSON.

Mr. Johnson, who was received with cheers again and again renewed, spoke as follows in response to Mayor Leftwich's address of welcome:

Mr. Mayor, ladies and gentlemen, and citizens of Memphis—I sincerely thank you for the cordial reception you have this day given me on my arrival in your beautiful and flourishing city. I can assure you that it vindicates to me that my course in the past has been approved by you, and therefore I thank you for this cordial reception from my heart. [Loud cheers.] It is a manifestation of your personal friendship to me, coming among you as an old friend, and also an endorsement of my course while occupying the highest position in the gift of the nation. Were I disposed I am unable to address this vast concourse of my fellow-citizens on the present occasion, as you are aware I have just come off a long journey. Therefore, it is best that I should not at present attempt to address you at any length, but will take another opportunity of doing so. I must, however, say to my fellow-citizens, that on my return to my native State—under the peculiar circumstances under which I came back—that wherever I have gone I have received an almost unanimous manifestation of respect and regard from all, which has been very gratifying to me. You are all well aware of the ordeal through which I have passed within the past four years; and, I may say—and you will allow that it has been fierce in its nature and trying in its character—in the face of the very strongest opposition, it has taken my great efforts to sustain the Constitution of the country and uphold the institutions established in the land. [Loud cheers.] You know how I have succeeded, in the manner in which I have discharged my duty and upheld the Constitution which I took an oath to uphold. [Renewed cheers.] Let me say on this occasion that I again tender you my thanks for this hearty reception and your approval of my course, and now that I have come down from the high position, in the gift of the people, and have, as it were, again joined the ranks, I will do all in my power to assist you and help you to remove those burdens that now oppress you. [Cheers.] In doing so I feel I will be more honored than if re-elected President of the United States with violated Constitution. [Tremendous cheering.] If I had not been able, when occupying the exalted position to which I was called by the people, to receive their approval, and that of my country, laboring, I feel I have been faithful in upholding the Constitution, and have been a faithful pilot in guiding the helm of the Ship of State when surrounded with breakers, and with my hand on the helm have checked the fatal course of the train when it was going rapidly down grade. [Loud cheers.]

There is one word which my countrymen have often mentioned within the last four years, and that has been that of slavery, but I can assure you within that period I have been the greatest slave in the United States. On the 4th of March, at twelve o'clock, noon, when my term of office expired, I was the happiest man in the land. If the present incumbent feel the same joy at accepting the office that I did on leaving it, then I assure you there were no two happier men in the country. [Cheers.] And I can say that I now really am a freedman, to use the common parlance. I would say, in bidding you good-bye for the present, that I am not here with you asking anything from you, and wishing to do nothing but what will promote the best interests of the people. I have no aspiration for office, as I have already had the whole round of offers in the gift of the people, from the lowest to the highest; and I now stand before you simply as a citizen, anxious and willing to assist you in removing those embarrassments that at present rest upon this people. I will do all that lies in my power as a citizen to help you in this matter, and would also here remark that while occupying the high office which I have just left, that many attempts were made to cast obloquy upon me with the view of destroying my reputation and my character, which I hold dearer than life, but while fighting for the rights of the people I have not suffered even from the obloquy attempted to be cast upon me, and I feel that after I am dead my reputation will live after me, which I value even more than life itself. [Great cheering.] I feel that I have discharged my duty conscientiously, and all I ask now is that I may be enabled to assist you in getting relieved from the embarrassments under which you are now laboring. I trust I shall live to see it done, as I am again in your midst. After my work is over I shall ask for a little earth in my adopted State, where my bones shall be deposited. I again thank you for this very cordial reception. [Tremendous cheering.] Amid which Mr. Johnson retired to the reception room, where a very large number of ladies and gentlemen were presented to him, and who he grasped cordially by the hand. Several little children in the vestibule were particularly noticed by his Excellency, and he patted a large number on the head as he walked along the spacious hall to the suite of rooms specially set apart for him, and where he was soon joined by several intimate, old personal and political friends, and where the evening was socially and agreeably spent.

It is with pleasure we are able to state that no jarring note disturbed the harmony of the occasion. The testimony of the feeling of the citizens toward the Ex-President were so emphatic and unmistakable, that any who might have desired to manifest any symptom of opposition or ill-feeling, had the good taste, or the prudence, to refrain. We are also glad to say that no accident or casualty occurred to add any painful incident to the celebration of the day.

THE RACES.—A number of horses will arrive here to-day by the Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad, from New Orleans. The Belle Lee will also be in with her stables. All are for the approaching races, which, this season will be beyond almost any similar contests on the Memphis course.

THE FAMOUS IUKA SPRINGS. — As a place of resort for health and enjoyment of country air and country exercises during the summer months, Iuka has no superior within ready and rapid reach of Memphis. All that is wanted is the right sort of managers at the hotel, and this *desideratum* will be well supplied during the approaching season, for Mr. A. Stoffy, Esq., and T. P. Aydelett, Esq., of Memphis, will be the hosts there. We need say nothing in commendation of these gentlemen, their fame is wide and their merits are well known. H. H. Miles, Esq., of the Peabody, already so popular at the Springs, will also render his valuable assistance. Arrangements are now in progress at the Springs to prepare for the reception of guests.

WANTED.—Numbers of the AVALANCHE of June 3d and 12th; July 6th and 20th; August 2d; November 24th, 25th, and 27th; December 6th, 9th, 20th and 24th, 1868 to complete our files. Any of our friends having these numbers, will confer a favor by leaving them at this office. tf

Gentlemen's clothing beautifully cleaned or dyed by a new and superior process, preserving the shape and imparting new luster to the garments. Repairing done by the most skillful of workmen, at the steam dye-house, 246 Second street.

News in Brief.

R. P. Jones has been made special policeman in the Southern District.

Mr. "Bobby" Swim, the noted race rider, has arrived to attend the spring meeting next week. Bobby is looking gay as a blossom.

Several persons were fined by the Police Commissioner yesterday for carrying concealed weapons. The rate is now ten dollars cash.

Recorder Williams added one hundred and fifty-eight white persons to the registry of white voters yesterday. The colored people take their turn to-day.

Much credit is due to J. A. Helm, Street Commissioner, for the care with which he has repaired and put in good condition the Hernano road, out to the race track.

The raging Rads of the Barber-pole and Skunk-hunter factions were making "night horrible" once more last evening by their usual drumming and fifing for recruits.

The two men Dempsey and Cole, charged with setting fire to the Empire saloon, were before Esquire Milliard yesterday, when the examination was postponed until one o'clock this afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. Holmes, who keep an oyster eating establishment on Main street, were arrested yesterday on the charge of accommodating their customers with "whisky fixins" to their stews and broils.

Amusements.

At the close of St. Mary's Fair the large European calendar clock was presented to Mr. Andrew Renkert as the most popular druggist, and the gold mounted knife, fork and steel to Mrs. Goodall, on Adams street, for keeping the most popular boarding house.

The Gaities receives night by night the best evidences of the satisfaction of its audiences with the splendid talent engaged there and the fine selection of music, dancing and comicalitieis. The *Mystic Star* gains enthusiastic applause.

The Varieties attract with new force since 'Aline Le Favre has thrown new charms into the performances. With the Misses Audley, Johnson, Leslie and Wheeler, and Messrs. Veaudemont, Dimond and Quinn to support her, the Varieties will sustain its reputation. A great bill to-night.

The play of *Damon and Pythias* was well put on the boards at the Memphis Theater last night. Mr. Proctor's performance gratified the audience, and credit is due to the company generally for the their fidelity to their several *roles*. To-night will be given the attractive one, as a reference to the theater advertisement will show. The lessees of the theater have, in very handsome terms, invited his Excellency ex-President Johnson to visit it; his presence will be an important attraction.

THE VELOCIPEDE AND ITS ABUSES.—The "horse that eats no oats," should be kept in the stable on such occasions as the thronged streets of the city yesterday afternoon, when the sinews of a thousand would know how to govern them. We saw several "vehicles" of the kind moving in the crowd, when want of skill, and common sense should have kept them at home. One regulator of an "untamed steed" ran over and slightly damaged the equilibrium and good looks of a little child, to the consternation of its anxious mamma, only a few feet off, separated from her darling by the pressing crowd. The wild horseman did not stop in his career, but hastened on, and was speedily beyond the proper or improper imprecations that would have been showered on his devoted head.

The largest assortment of hats in the city at Leidy & Co.'s.

Men's British half hose $4 50 per dozen, worth $6, at M. Kraus & Co's., 218 Main street, corner of Adams.

SPARRING.—Gallagher, the pugilist, is in town, and intends to give a sparring match on Saturday. He is nb relation of Alderman Gallagher; he stands higher than the Alderman, but he is not near so big a man.

The cheapest and best hats in the city at Wheaton & Co.'s, 199 Main street. Latest styles always ready. 3t

Ladies white hose $1 75c per dozen, worth $3, at M. Kraus & Co's., 218 Main street, corner of Adams

Country merchants wanting dry goods, examine the stock of M. Kraus & Co., 218 Main street, corner of Adams.

SEED POTATOES.—Two hundred barrels pinkeye potatoes for sale cheap. Anderson & Gay, corner Front and Union streets. tf

The old reliable White House, 15 Madison street, between Main and Front, is still in vogue, and has not changed hands, as has been erroneously reported, and is willing and ready to serve its many patrons and acquaintances with the best wines, liquors and lunch that the market can afford. 4w

Ladies' opera cloaks, plumes, lace points, etc., beautifully cleaned and dyed at the old established steam dye-house, 246 Second street.

We keep the Buffalo brand black alpacas in all grades.
M. KRAUS & Co.,
218 Main street, corner of Adams

The Courts.

MUNICIPAL COURT—*G. W. Waldran, Judge.*—In this court yesterday the trial in the case of Connelly vs. McClain was resumed and concluded in a very short time. The case of Connelly vs. McClain was then taken up and the trial proceeded with, E. E. Stahl, special Judge, presiding. This was an action of replevin instituted for the recovery of a dog. A good many witnesses were introduced by both the plaintiff and defendent to identify the dog in question, the property. The trial closed at three o'clock and the case was submitted to the jury, who returned a verdict for the plaintiff.

To-day the following calendar will be recalled for trial:

1865 Berthune vs. Eakin.
1868 Moss vs. Hartley et al.
1870 Hackett et al vs. McClusky.
2161 Hickman vs. Eddins.
1872 Toohill vs. Tohill.
1874 Temple vs. Cox.
1875 M. & A. of Memphis vs. Boggiano.
1876 Same vs Saltalamachis.
1877 Same vs. Fappiano.
1878 Same vs. Boggio.
1879 Same vs. Weller.
1880 Same vs. Botto.
1881 Same vs. Lazzeretto.
1882 Same vs. same.
1883 Same vs. Boggiano.
1884 Same vs. same.
1885 Same vs. same.
1886 Same vs. same.
1887 Same vs. Hunnstedl.
1888 Same vs. same.
1889 Same vs. Sturla.
1890 Same vs. Elliott.

LAW COURT—*H. X. Lee, Special Judge.* This court convened yesterday morning and proceeded with the trial of the cases in which Judge Lee was incompetent to sit, most of which were by consent determined. Some two or three were continued over until next term. None of those disposed of contained any features of public interest. Chancellor Smith presided over the court during the investigation of the above mentioned cases.

To-day the calendar inserted below will be called for trial, to-wit:

1592 De Loach, adm'x, vs. Fly.
1593 Dudon, Freree & Co. vs. Schloss & Co.
1594 Merrell, use of, vs. Warren et,al.
1686 Calhoun vs. Boyd.
1596 Hill vs. Lynch et al.
1597 Bridgeforth vs. Garrity.
1598 Wilson vs. Cherry, adm'r, et al.
1600 Orgill Bros. & Co. vs. Jones & Co.
1601 McDonald vs. Ackerman.
1602 Perry vs. Gill.
1603 Miller vs. Ridgeway, Thayer & Co.
1604 Lea vs. Dorsett.
1605 Stone vs. Groope.
1606 Brahan vs. Grider.
1607 Picket & Wormley vs. Walker.
1608 Watson, trustee, vs. M. and T. R. R. Co.
1609 Same vs. same.
1610 Webb & Co vs. Coffee.
1611 Johnson vs. Towns & Torrence.
1612 Treat & Hamilton vs. Page & Co.
1613 McCormick vs. De Vericourt.
1615 Stone, adm'r, vs. M. and O. R. R. Co.
1616 Eason vs. Fleece.
1617 Same vs. same.
1618 Kenedy and wife, adm'r, vs. Saddler et al.
1619 Beehler & Baer vs. Carlin.
1620 Barbour et al. vs. Connell et al.
1621 Dade vs. Mason.
1622 Conneli et al. vs. Doyle et al.
1630 Winter vs. Wickersham.
1631 Warren vs. Phelan.
1632 Meacham & Gatbreath vs. Ledbetter.
1633 Sugarman vs. Lacy & McGhee.
1634 Rossi et al vs. Rofford.
1635 Hart vs. Able.

CRIMINAL COURT—*Wm. Hunter, Judge.* The case of the State vs. Doran, indicted for the muder of Captain Whitfield, came up for trial yesterday in this court. The empanneling of a portion of the jury occupied the attention of the court the entire day, though the utmost diligence and dispatch was used to obtain a jury, only three jurors were obtained up to the hour of adjournment.

A Brussels letter announces that an International Universal Exhibition will be held at that city in 1870. The site selected is the plain of Manceuvers, about a mile above the Leopold quarter, the ground being even more extensive than the Champ de Mars of Paris.

In 1859, the then Prince Regent, now King of Prussia, said to one of his confidants that there was one member of the Prussian diplomatic corps who was, owing to his restless and domineering spirit, so distasteful to him that he hated the very sight of him. The unfortunate diplomatist of whom William I. entertained such an unfavorable opinion at that time was no other than Otto von Bismarck.

RIVER NEWS.

DAILY AVALANCHE OFFICE,
THURSDAY, April 15, 1869.

WEATHER—RIVERS—BUSINESS.

The river is about on a stand at this point, and our next report will probably note a decline. This is good news to those living along the river bank. The Ohio is falling, but the Cumberland is again rising slowly, with eight feet on the shoals. The upper Mississippi is rising. The latest news from all points will be found in our telegraphic columns. Weather clear and turning warm.

ARRIVALS.

Steamer Bismarck, St. Louis.
" Swallow, Cincinnoti.
" Natoma, White River.
" City of Alton, Vicksburg.
" Belle Lee, New Orleans.

DEPARTURES.

DAILY AVALANCHE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

MEMPHIS AND CHARLESTON RAILROAD.

	Arrive.	Depart.
Through Mail (daily)	11:45 a.m.	1:00 p.m.
Through Express (daily, except Saturday)	10:50 p.m.	8:00 p.m.
Corinth Accommodation, (daily, except Sunday)		5:30 a.m
Grand Junction and Somerville Accom'dat'n (daily except Sunday)	8:45 a.m.	4:15 p.m.

Railroad time twenty minutes faster than city time. Ticket offices, 273 Main street and at the depot.

Through Express does not leave Saturday or arrive Sunday.

MEMPHIS AND LOUISVILLE RAILROAD.

	Arrive.	Depart.
Day Express	3:00 p.m.	5 a.m.
Night Express	5 a.m.	6 p.m.

Sleeping car attached to Night Express trains which goes through to Nashville, via Nashville and Northwestern Railroad, without change.

Railroad time fifteen minutes faster than city. Ticket office No. 277½ Main street; depot at head of Main street.

MISSISSIPPI AND TENNESSEE RAILROAD.

	Arrive.	Depart.
N. O. Mail (daily)	3:15 p.m.	4:15 p.m.
N. O. Express (daily)	8:30 a.m.	8:35 a.m.
Freight (daily, except Sunday)	3:00 p.m.	6:25 a.m.

Ticket office, 277½ Main street, and at the Depot. Time through to New Orleans, 24 hours. Omnibuses will call for passengers and check baggage in any part of the city, by leaving orders at 277½ Main street.

MEMPHIS AND LITTLE ROCK RAILROAD.

To Madison and Little Rock, Ark.

Going West—Leave Memphis daily.....7:30 a.m.
Going East—Leave Madison.....2 00 p.m.

R. B. BEAUMONT Gen'l Sup't.

Arrival and Departure of Mails.

DEPART—For Chattanooga, Richmond Washington, New York, Baltimore and all cities East and South; Columbus, Ga., and Montgomery, Ala., and all stations on the Memphis and Charleston, Mississippi Central, Mobile and Ohio, Nashville and Decatur, Nashville and Chattanooga and East Tennessee Railroads at.....12 m?
Arrive at.....11:45 a.m.

DEPART—For Cairo, Chicago, St. Louis, Nashville, Louisville, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Pittsburg, Philadelphia, Buffalo, Albany, New York, and all cities North and West, at.....3:00 p.m.
Arrive at.....11:00 p.m.

DEPART—For New Orleans, Baton Rouge, Jackson, Vicksburg, Natchez, and all cities South at.....3:30 p.m.
Arrive at.....3:15 p.m.

DEPART—For all Stations on the Mississippi and Tennessee, New Orleans and Jackson, and Southern Railroads, at.....3:30 p.m.
Arrive at.....

DEPART—For Louisville, Cincinnati and New York, and all stations on the Memphis and Louisville and branch Railroads, and all Eastern cities, at.....5:00 p.m.
Arrive at.....9:00 a.m.

DEPART—Memphis and Little Rock Railroad. Little Rock Division (Sundays excepted), at..5:00 p.m.
Arrive at.....6:00 p.m

DEPART—For Marion, Wittenberg and Claiborne, Ark. (tri-weekly) Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at.....11:00 a.m.
Arrive at.....10:00 a.m.

DEPART—For Olive Branch and Byhalia, Miss. (semi-weekly), Monday and Friday, at.....5:00 p.m.
Arrive at.....

DEPART—For Olive Branch and Byhalia, Miss. (semi-weekly), Monday and Friday, at.....5:00 p.m.
Arrive at.....10:00 a.m.

DEPART—For Cuba and Big Creek Tenn. (weekly) Friday, at...11:00 a.m.
Arrive at.....10:00 a.m.

DEPART—For Little Rock and Helena, and all landings on White river (semi-weekly) Tuesday and Saturday, at.....4:00 p.m.
Arrive at.....9:00 a.m.

DEPART—For Pine Bluff and Helena, and all landings on Arkansas river (tri-weekly), Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at.....4:00 p.m.
Arrive at.....9:00 a.m.

DEPART—For all landings on the Mississippi river, south, (semi-weekly) Monday and Thursday, at.....4:30 p.m.
Arrive at.....9:00 a.m.

ROBERT C. GIST Postmaster.

Financial and Commercial.

DAILY AVALANCHE OFFICE, }
WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 14, 1869. }

The money market presented more ease in Eastern exchange, and was closer in currency, but in other respects, was unchanged. The demand for cotton was light and chiefly on European account. In the general market business was very light and the run of prices was without variation of consequence. One of the banks took in one day bills on New York to the amount of $82,000 at 2-5 per cent. discount, the cotton being for Europe. In other respects the exchange market was as described yesterday.

Gold opened in New York at 133¼, was 133¼ at noon and closed at 133⅜, with 5 per cent. the loan rate. Dealers here bought at 132 and sold at 133, in the counter routine.

In scrip there was little or no movement and rates were nominal. Dealers ask 77@78 for city credits.

There was no apparent movement in stocks or bonds. In New York Tennessee securities were 67@68¼ for old and 65½@65¾ for new, with sales of the latter at 65¾. Government securities were fairly active in New York and closed as follows:

Bonds of 1881	116¾
5-20s of '62	113¾
5-20s of '64	113¾
5-20s of '65	114
5-20s, new, of '65	114
5-20s, new, of '67	114
5-20s, new, of 68	114
10-40 bonds	102½
Pacific 6s	109¾

The New York money market was without material change. The stock market closed steady, with rates as follows:

Wells & Fargo Express	31¾
American Express	40
Adams Express	59
United States Express	59½
Merchants' Union Express	15
Quicksilver	23¾
Canton	59¾
Pacific Mail	93¾
Western Union Telegraph	81¾
New York Central	163¾
Erie	
Hudson	145¾
Reading	94¾
Chicago and Alton	133
Chicago and Alton preferred	151
Toledo, W. and Ft. W	98¼
Toledo, W. and Ft. W., preferred	78
St. Paul	57¾
St. Paul preferred	81¾
Fort Wayne	100
Ohio and Mississippi	32¾
Michigan Central	119¾
Michigan Southern	100
Illinois Central	140
Cleveland and Pittsburg	96¾
Cleveland and Toledo	97¾
Rock Island	103¾
Chicago and N. W.	90¾
Chicago and N. W. preferred	95¾

Market closed steady and rather better in some cases.

In regard to mercantile affairs at Savannah, the *News* of the 9th inst. says:

The past week has been very unfavorable for a good general trade, mostly owing to the fluctuations of the staple, which closes downward. We are unable to find any material change in the quotations of the leading articles of commerce. The week, taken as a whole, has not been satisfactory to our merchants, and notwithstanding the good and well-assorted stocks the transactions have been light for this time of the year, and if we take into consideration the advanced state of the season, it would appear that this year's business will not be so satisfactory as was expected at the opening. Provisions have had a downward tendency. Flour shows a dull and declining market. Coffee is steady. Dry goods are dull. Grain has declined. Hay has advanced under a light stock.

Speaking of cotton, which exhibited a less active movement, the *News* says:

The knowledge however is perfect that such a quantity of cotton has yet to be moved, and whether it comes later or sooner, the effect is discounted. It is generally thought that consumption will soon regulate prices, and that receipts, be they small or large, have lost most of their interest; and the question pertinent now is, is it true that European consumers are largely on the brink of ruin or not? Short consumption is now a fixed fact, but whether it is shortened to the effect of counteracting the anticipated deficit of export is yet to be established.

Such questions are open and are duly canvassed, and while being so, India shipments are looming up, and our exports are becoming of magnitude sufficient to preclude the probability of higher prices at an early day, while there is nothing to indicate any advance which can pay for holding for a month longer, and most of our large factors seem to think so, and as prices become settled, let go their unlimited parcels. It would be of immense advantage that gold should continue its upward course, as our large buyers would rather pay the Southern planter for the cotton than the Northern importer and bill-buyers should obtain a share on exchange.

An evidence of the improved industrial and financial condition of the South is afforded by the vast amount of building and property improvements going on in New Orleans and its suburbs, to which the *Picayune* editorially directs attention. What is remarkable, there has never before been a time when buildings conld be erected at so little cost in that city. All building material which is produced in the South may be now obtained for the same if not lower prices in greenbacks than before the war in gold. Every article, however, that comes from the North is fully up to the gold standard, and has always been so. In consequence of the cheapness of lumber, etc., parties who have never before considered themselves able to build, are now erecting residences of their own. This is certainly a fortunate state of things for the residents of the Crescent City.

The New York Shipping List of the 10th instant discusses finance and trade as follows:

Some mitigation of the late severe pressure in the money market is felt, but there is not yet sufficient ease to inspire confidence in the minds of business men, and stimulate renewed activity in the marts of trade, where dullness just now reigns supreme. The pressure upon the banks is less severe than it was in the beginning of the week, as the currency movements and the counter-movements have been rather in favor of this center; but the demand is still sufficiently active to enable the banks to obtain seven per cent. currency to seven per cent. gold on call loans, the former only upon pledge of public funds by favored borrowers. Mercantile paper continues difficult of sale, and as high as eighteen per cent. has been paid on good collaterals, under circumstances of urgent necessity. A fair quotation, however, would be 12 to 15 per cent., with rare exceptions at 10. The forced contraction of bank credits, under the new order of returns, cramps the trading classes severely and paralyses the force of industry. Buyers persistently hold off, and sellers hold on, principally because they cannot find a market for their stocks in trade at what they regard as fair valuations. The means for overcoming this dead-lock, and setting the wheels of business in active motion, do not readily suggest themselves; but it is evident enough that, until we have an easy money market and a greater measure of confidence, trade must continue dull. As to when this is likely to occur, public opinion is divided. The sudden rise of some two points in gold has contributed to the general uncertitude, causing a halt in some departments of trade, and giving a slight impetus to others. The precise meaning of the sudden upward turn is not quite clear. It is generally ascribed to a "corner" on the "shorts," aided by the scarcity of cash gold. Under the advance, there was a little more animation in connection with the export trade; and if the upward tendency shall be maintained till the just equilibrium is reached, many staple articles of produce which are now without clear shipping margins will most likely be permitted to seek an outlet, and thus help to bridge over the hard spot upon which the commerce of the country has struck. As things now stand, Congress is likely to do anything to affect the currency at an early day, and the existing troubles will therefore have to work their own cure, if that be possible.

Cotton Market.

Inquiry was brisk, chiefly on Eastern account, and the market exhibited some ease until advices from New York and elsewhere stiffened holders, when operations were brought to a stand. Sales were about 1,200 bales, chiefly at 26½@27c for low middling. We quote:

Ordinary	24 @25
Good ordinary	25½@26
Low middling	26½@27
Middling	27½@28
Strict middling	@

COTTON STATEMENT.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, }
MEMPHIS, April 14, 1869. }

Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1868	47
Received to-day	394
Received previously	232,301—232,695
	232,742
Exported to-day	30
Exported previously	208,549—208,579
Stock on hand and in transitu	24,163

Receipts were per Memphis and Charleston Railroad, 148 bales; Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad, 49; Memphis and Ohio Railroad, 155; river, 22; wagons, 20; total, 394 bales.

Exports were per Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad, 23, and Memphis and Ohio Railroad, 7 bales; total, 30 bales.

Increase of stock, 364 bales.

New York Cotton Market.

NEW YORK, April 14, 10:30 a.m.—The cotton market opens firmer. Uplands, 28¾c. Some parties are asking higher rates. Sales at all ports yesterday, 8,520 bales; receipts at all the ports yesterday, 4,066 bales.

NEW YORK, April 14, 11:30 a. m.—Cotton market firm and holders are asking higher rates. Low middling now 28c.

4:30 p.m.—Ordinary, 25¾@26c; good ordinary, 26¾@27c; low middling, 28c; middling, 28½@28c; good middling, 30½@30¾. Market closes strong. Sales to spinners, 1,241 bales; for speculation, 623 bales; for exports, 3,954 bales; in transit, 224 bales. No contracts were made.

LiVerpool Cotton Market.

LIVERPOOL, April 14, 11:15 a. m.—Cotton market opens active at 12½@12¾d for middling uplands, and 12¾@12¾d for Orleans. Estimated sales for day, 12000 bales.

GENERAL MARKET.

ALE, ETC—Agents' prices are as follows: Sand's stock ale per hf bbl, $12; porter per hf bbl, $12; pale cream ale per hf bbl, $11 50; lager beer per hf bbl, $11 50. Imitation Scotch ale per dozen bottles, $2 25. On casks returned $1 per hf bbl, and 25c per doz bottles allowed.

APPLES—Supply increased and market dull at $6@9 per bbl for good to choice, with inferior offered at $5 50@6 50.

BRAN—Inactive but steady at $25@26 per ton, shipping order, in store.

BEANS—Dull at $3@3 25 per bushel for prime to choice, in store.

BUTTER—Dull and lower. Choice Western yellow, 42@43c; good to prime 38@40c; country, 30@35c.

BACON—Inactive and nominal. In store clearsides are 17¾@17¾; shoulders, 13½@14c, and hams, uncanvassed, 17@19c. Canvassed hams are nominally 18@20c.

BEESWAX—In request at 33@35c per lb.

BAGGING, ROPE AND TIES—No demand and no pressure to sell.

COFFEE—Inactive and nominally unchanged. In a jobbing way Rio ranges from 29@35c and Java 36@40c, according to quality, but round lots can be had from first hands at lower figures.

CORN MEAL—Market dull. Sales of fresh bolted at $3 40 and kiln dried at $3 60@3 65 per bbl, on levee, reported. In store prices in a jobbing way and at retail are $3 50@3 75 for fresh bolted and $3 75@4 for kiln dried.

CORN—Demand better and brisk sales of prime shelled on orders at 75@76c, shipping order, from store, with 220 sacks on arrival 76@77c and 511 sks inferior at 65c. Receipts light.

CANNED GOODS—We quote as follows: Cove oysters, 1 lb cans, per dozen, $1 55@1 60; 2 lbs do, $2 10@2 15; 3 lb cans, $2 55@2 65; spiced oysters per doz, $4 50@5 50; lobsters, 1 lb, $2 25@2 40; do. 2 lb, $3 50; green corn, $3 25@3 50; green peas, $3 25; peaches, 2 lb, $4@4 50; strawberries, $3 50@4; pine apples, $4@4 50; pears, $3 50; cherries, $4@4 50; tomatoes, 2 lb, $2 50@3; brandy peaches, $5 50@6; brandy cherries, $6.

CEMENT—Dull at $2@2 50 per bbl for hydraulic.

COTTON SEED—Common seed in demand at oil factories at $11@12 ₱ ton. Holders of fancy seeds sell to planters at $3 to $3 25 per bushel for Peeler, $1 5 for Moina (or 5 bushels at $50), $1 50 for Dunaway, and $5 for Dickson.

CANDLES—Dull at 17 to 18c for star 12 oz, and 24 to 25c for full weights in boxes, half boxes and quarters.

DRIED FRUIT—Scarce and in demand Buyers offer 10@12c for apples and 11@15c for peaches, quarter and halves. Choice peeled peaches would sell at 25c.

EGGS—In better supply and easier, 22@23c per dozen.

FLOUR—Market heavy and dull, with no movement worthy of note. We give dealers prices nominally as follows: Clarksville City, $11 50@12; Cedar Grove, $10@$11; Jone, $9@9 50; O'Fallon Mills, $11@11 50; Carville and Sherman, $11@11 50; Sampson, $4 75@5 25; Victory, $4 50@5; Kentucky Diamond, $11@11 50; Star Champion, $11 25@11 75; Pocket Mills, $10@10 50; Pottery Imperial, $9@9 50; Regulator, $7 25@7 75; Favorite, $8 50@9; Western World, $5 50@6; Ever Ready, $6 25@6 75; Turkey Mills, $6@6 50; Challenge, $6 @6 50; Mascoutah Star, $11@11 50; Rover City, $7@7 50; Bulletin Mills, $9@9 50; Great Western, $9 50@10; Sibley Mills, $8 25@5 75; Trenton, $6 25@6 75; Marshall, $5 50@6; Valburg & Dixon's Best, $10@10 50.

GREASE—In demand at 8 to 10c per lb.

HIDES—In demand, buyers paying 2¼ for flint, 2¾ for dry salted, 1¼c for green salted and 9¼ to 10c for green.

HAY—The market continues dull at $25@26 per ton for prime timothy on levee.

LIME—Dull. In store, Cape is $1 75@2. Alabama, $2@2 25, and Ohio river, $1 25@1 50 per bbl.

LEATHER—Market quiet. Oak sole ₱ lb, 42 to 45c; Hemlock sole, 35 to 40c; French calf skins ₱ doz, $30@80; American do., $30@50; linings, per doz., $3 50@12; toppings, $15@15.

MOLASSES—Quiet and firm at 65@90c for common to choice Louisiana in bbls.

NAILS—Agents offer Wheeling in lots of 100 kegs at $4 60@4 65 but $4 75 is the ruling jobbing price.

OATS—Market nearly bare and generally firm at 70c for good to prime in store, with an exception of 100 sks sold at 70c.

POTATOES—Quiet and firm for peachblows in less active and market easier and quiet at $2@2 50 per bbl. Seed varieties are flat and nominally $1 50@2 per bbl.

PORK—Market very dull and holders of mess anxious to realize at $31 75@32 per bbl, with rump offering at $26. In a jobbing way mess is $32@32 50; prime mess, $28 50@29, and rump, $27 per bbl. Bulk meats move slowly at 16¾@16¾c for clear sides and 12¾@13c for shoulders. A consignment of rib sides in store can be had at 15c.

POULTRY—Market easy and fairly active. Hens per dozen, $6 50@7; turkeys, $20.

PAINTS, OILS, ETC—Collier's white lead, best, per keg, $13 50. Turpentine per gallon, 70 to 80c. Linseed oil per gallon, $1 25@1 50. Patent dryers per lb, 25c. Putty per lb, 8c.

POWDER—Quiet at $6 50 ₱ keg. for rifle

RICE—Carolina, 10½@11c per lb, by the tierce.

SALT—Outside lots are working off slowly and the market is unchanged but tends toward higher prices. We continue to quote small bbls common, $2 50@2 75 and large bbls, $3 30@3 50; small dairy, $3 50@3 75, and large do, $4 50@4 75.

SUGAR—Market a shade firmer but unchanged. Open kettle Louisiana ranges from 12½@13½c; yellow clarified from 16@17c, and white clarified from 17@18c, by the hogshead. Hard refined, 18@18¾c, and soft do., 16@18c.

SOAP—We quote German 10c and yellow Erasive, 8 to 8½c ₱ lb.

STARCH—Quiet at 7@8c per lb.

TAR—Per dozen kegs, $5 25@5 50.

TALLOW—In demand, buyers paying 10 to 11c.

WHISKY—Demand light and confined to common which ranges from 65c@$1 per gallon, according to quality, outside figure for proof. Highwines nominally 88c.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

Special to the Cincinnati Commercial.]

WASHINGTON, April 11.—Among the bills that failed, yesterday, in Congress, for want of time, was the measure providing for a redistribution of the currency, the Georgia bill and the Naval Staff bill.

Senator Sprague is preparing an elaborate speech in support of his assertion of cowardice on the part of General Burnside, so sharply responded to by Senator Anthony. The speech is to be delivered on the stump, or published in a pamphlet, in Rhode Island.

Probably the most select and distinguished dinner party which has assembled in Washington for several years sat down with ex-Attorney General Evarts at his residence last evening. The guests gathered about a circular table lavishly decorated with flowers and ornaments. They numbered seventeen and were as follows: General Grant, Secretary Fish, Secretary Boutwell, Secretary Cox, Postmaster General Creswell, Secretary Borie, Secretary Rawlins, Attorney General Hoar, General Sherman, General Geo. H. Thomas, Chief Justice Chase, Speaker Blaine, Justice Nelson, Senator Sumner, Senator, Anthony, British Minister Thornton, Thomas E. Ewing, sr.

Cincinnati Enquirer Special.]

The Postmaster General yesterday discharged twenty-four female employes, and one male clerk who had been there for fifty years. He also appointed two hundred new postmasters. A man's politics don't make any difference to Cresswell. The fact that he is found in an office is regarded as sufficient cause for his removal.

It is rumored that the President will issue a proclamation this week, calling attention to the threatened violation of the neutrality laws by unknown parties, regarding the insurgent operations in Cuba, quoting the stringent act of 1818, for the information of all concerned. At the same time, it is officially believed that there is considerable exaggeration regarding the reports of expeditions fitting out in this country for Cuba.

Reports were made as to the action of the Senate in relation to the question on the eight-hour law, and it is presumed that the unanimous adoption of the eight-hour resolution in the House of Representatives, and the favorable consideration received in the Senate, will be accepted by the President and Secretaries of War and the Navy as an explanation of the act declaring eight hours to mean a corresponding reduction of the wages. The delegation resolved to wait upon the President in a body on Monday.

Mississippi Valley Navigation Company of the South and West.

To the Owners of Real Estate in Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama and Arkansas:

The Company, known to the public as the "Mississippi Valley Navigation Company of the South and West," is organized under a charter from the State of Louisiana. This charter authorizes a capital stock of five hundred thousand dollars, with the privilege of extension to one million. That the public may know the exact object of the Company, the third article of the charter is given entire, as follows:

"The object of this Company is to construct or otherwise procure and maintain one or more steamboats or other vessels, to run on and navigate the Mississippi river, or its tributaries, for the purpose of carrying freight, mails and passengers; to construct docks, wharves, buildings and such other constructions as may be necessary for the building and repairing of vessels, and generally to exercise such incidental powers and privileges as are hereby or may be conferred on boats by the laws of Louisiana."

The Company propose, under the provisions of this charter, to construct a line of steamers to run between the different ports on the Mississippi river and its tributaries. They will be constructed on the low-pressure principle: they will carry less steam; they will make better time, and be, in all respects, more safe than any description of boats ever placed upon our waters. Divided into distinct compartments, if disaster, whether by fire or snags, shall happen to one, the boat is not endangered. In case of fire, apparatus for turning steam upon it will be provided, and it is demonstrated that steam is the most effectual extinguisher or fire. In case one compartment is broken through by contact with snags, and fills with water, the others are not endangered, and the boat cannot sink, as pumps, provided for such an emergency, will be in instant operation. Safety to passengers and freight is a great end, worthy of the struggle of the people of the Mississippi Valley.

Nearly three hundred thousand dollars in money and work has already been subscribed to the capital stock of the Company. The Louisiana Legislature has passed a bill subscribing one hundred thousand dollars to the stock to the Company. The additional sum of that amount will, without doubt, be subscribed by the same body. The Company have resolved to take lands for stock, and this is the feature to which they desire to call the attention of owners of real estate. In the Southern States, on account of the disorganized condition of labor, lands are an incumbrance. Vast tracts that yield no revenue to the proprietors, pay exorbitant taxes, and thus cripple their only productive resources. This Company proposes to take these lands, at a fair valuation, and issue to the owners their stock in lieu. If lands shall enhance in value, so will the stock enhance in value, and thus the land proprietor will carry in his pocket the equivalent of his lands, to be converted into money or property without delay. The success of this great enterprise is beyond question. The stockholder, in addition to the benefit of the enhanced value of his lands, will be part owner of a line of boats, and entitled to dividends in their earnings.

Persons wishing to exchange lands for the stock of the Company will send to the Agent at Memphis a description of them, their productive qualities; the timber, bottom or upland; whether overflowed or not; if overflowed, what proportion; how near to county town, to railroad, depot, river and all the facts necessary to afford the Company a satisfactory idea of the land. This may be done by ex tificates of reliable, disinterested persons residing in the neighborhood. The present actual value of the land may be proved in the same manner. The party offering lands must state in his proposition the lowest figures he will take. The Company will not give exhorbitant prices. The titles must be unincumbered by judgments, mortgages, deeds of trust, tax titles, or otherwise. This may be shown by official certificates of judges, clerks, sheriffs, or the opinions of respectable attorneys. This is believed to be the best opportunity to dispose of surplus lands in the South and West that has yet been or can be offered.

Many of the wealthiest citizens of the South and West are warmly embarked in the enterprise. The General Headquarters of the Company are in New Orleans, but agencies exist in all the principal cities. The enterprise has been indorsed by underwriters, chambers of commerce, engineers, mechanics, practical navigators and all classes of practical men.

The foregoing facts are submitted to the public in the confident belief that they will be understood and appreciated.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS FOR THE PRESENT YEAR.

John A. Grow,	New Orleans,	Louisiana.
Thomas A. Adams,	"	"
T. T. Winnemore,	"	"
William Creery,	"	"
David DeHaven,	"	"
Howard Millspaugh	"	"
John Paul Baker,	"	"
H. Nouiting,	"	"
D. W. Flowerrie,	Vicksburg,	Mississippi.
Sam Patterson,	Jeffersonville,	Indiana.
D. C. Martin,	St. Louis,	Missouri.
Capt. H. G. Carson,	"	"
Gen. T. T. Crittenden,	Madison,	Indiana.
John B. Davis,	Louisville,	Kentucky.
J. P. Ilse	Philadelphia,	Pennsylvania.
J. Ed Montgomery,	Memphis,	Tennessee.
N. S. Otis,	"	"
Dr. J. R. Watkins,	"	"
F. Y. Rockett,	"	"
E. D. Cobb,	"	"
George Dixon,	"	"

OFFICERS:

Captain David DeHaven, President.
Colonel John A. Grow, Vice President.
David Millspaugh, Treasurer.
Newton S. Otis, Secretary.
Charles Stewart, Assistant Secretary.
John B. Davis, Chief Engineer.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

Finance Committee—T. Winnemore, John Paul Baker, H. Nouiting.

Committee on Lands—Howard Millspaugh, John A. Grow, D. W. Flowerrie.

Committee on Steamboats—John B. Davis, J. Ed Montgomery, H. Carson.

Committee on Decks and Wharves—Wm. Creevy, N. S. Otis, D. C. Martin.

Committee on Rules, Laws and Charter—John A. Grow J. P. Baker, Howard Millspaugh.

GENERAL AGENT:

I. T. Winnemore.

SPECIAL AGENT:

J. C. Hess.

LOCAL AGENTS.

John P. Baker, New Orleans.
W. Spears, Vicksburg.
F. Y. Rockett, Memphis.
J. B. Townsend, Grenada, Mississippi.
J. W. Johnson, Cairo.
J. S. Cox, Evansville.
John Cobb, Madison, Indiana.
J. B. Davis, Louisville.
S. Jones, Cincinnati.
Charles S. Beckwith, Chicago.
Martin & Durand, St. Louis.
J. E. Merriman & Co., St. Louis.
Don Alonzo Childs, New York.

Propositions for purchase of money or lands to the capital stock of the Company should be addressed to

F. Y. ROCKETT,
Agent at Memphis.

The Mississippi Valley Navigation Company of the South and West has been located at No. 12 Jefferson street. mar18

LETTER HEADS, Bill Heads, Account Sales, Dray Receipts, etc., done at No. 9 Jefferson street.

THE

DAILY & WEEKLY MEMPHIS "AVALANCHE"

Largest, Best,

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Paper in Tennessee.

TERMS:

DAILY AVALANCHE, $10 Per Annum.

WEEKLY AVALANCHE, $2 Per Annum.

$1.75 to Clubs of Ten Each.

Read what the Contemporary Press says of it:

The AVALANCHE, in its new dress and admirable get-up, has for two weeks drawn forth the highest expressions of admiration from its friends and the press. What it has lost in width of column is more than made up for in length and the addition, which gives its pages a greater breadth than before. Ever distinguished among its contemporaries for neat typography and clearness of print, it will now be readily accepted as a model in make-up, style and thoroughness. We renew our congratulations to our neighbor upon these evidences of well-doing, journalistic tact and enterprise.—[Memphis Appeal.

We are pleased to see the evidence of prosperity in our AVALANCHE neighbor, who appears this morning in greatly enlarged proportions and in new dress. The improvement made in size, and the outer garb, deserves a large reward. It will require a strong editorial staff to fill well its capacious columns. We are compelled to put hoops on our biggest thoughts, and compress them into smallest compass. Eminent success to you, neighbor.—Memphis Ledger.

We congratulate our friends of the Memphis AVALANCHE upon the recent enlargement and much improved appearance of that vigorous, independent and entertaining journal. It is unexceptional in typography and general make-up of its "departments." In all respects the summer before us, of the 12th, is a model newspaper.—[Nashville Banner.

The AVALANCHE, daily and weekly, has been enlarged four columns. We make this announcement with great pleasure. This brings the AVALANCHE up to the size of the largest papers in the South. We are rejoiced at this evidence of its prosperity. This paper has long been the embodiment of the extreme Southern sentiment of the country. And as such, has been the representative of that noble and generous class who have been moved more by impulse than any of interest. Having become satisfied that the true interests of the country required a policy devoted to party and more to country, it has cheerfully directed its energy and powers in that direction. We wish the proprietors a still larger measure of success, for surely, none more deserve it.—Trenton, Tennessee, Gazette.

THE MEMPHIS AVALANCHE.—This paper has come to us in a new dress, greatly enlarged and improved. In size and neatness of appearance we have hitherto been disposed to give the praise to the Nashville papers, but the AVALANCHE is now equal to anything in the newspaper line produced in the "City of Rocks," it is a bold and spirited Democratic paper, and although we could not wish it success politically, we hope it may meet with a reception by the people worthy of its improved appearance.—[Chattanooga Republican.

The Memphis AVALANCHE, of the 12th, comes to us greatly enlarged and in an entire new dress. Its columns have been made narrower, with nine to each page, making a thirty-six column paper. It contains about twenty-one columns of reading matter, making one of the largest and most complete newspapers in the South. We are glad to chronicle this evidence of prosperity of our neighbor, and wish for it a greater success in the future than in the past.—[Little Rock Gazette.

MEMPHIS AVALANCHE.—We notice with pleasure that this sterling paper has recently been enlarged and greatly improved in appearance. The AVALANCHE is one of the largest and one of the best papers in the South.—[Memphian.

The Memphis AVALANCHE comes to us in an entire new dress, presenting one of the neatest appearances of any of our exchanges. It has been enlarged to thirty-six columns and is decidedly one of the most interesting papers in the South.—(Grenada (Miss.) Sentinel.

AVALANCHE.—This sterling journal comes to us in a new dress, enlarged and otherwise improved. The AVALANCHE is now the official organ of the city of Memphis, having the largest circulation of any paper within its limits. It is, therefore, made the exclusive medium for the publication of the letter list every Sunday. Its terms are published in our columns, and those who want a bold, sound and patriotic paper, should subscribe for the AVALANCHE.—[Jackson (Tenn) Tribune.

THE MEMPHIS AVALANCHE.—On Tuesday last we had the pleasure of greeting our old favorite, the Memphis AVALANCHE, in a new dress, enlarged form, and otherwise generally improved appearance. It is now one of the largest dailies in the whole country, and, being in the main the earnest advocate of sound doctrine, we hail this evidence of success with unalloyed satisfaction. The AVALANCHE has a corps of editors who thoroughly understand their business, and to any of our country friends, who may desire a first-class newspaper from Memphis—one which gives them all the news, political and local, financial and commercial, with details of all the movements of all the markets, the quotations, etc., etc.—we say you can do no better than to take THE DAILY AVALANCHE.—[Water Valley (Miss.) Eagle.

The Memphis AVALANCHE, of Tuesday, comes to us in an entire new dress, greatly enlarged and improved. The AVALANCHE is a bold, fearless sheet—bold in defense of truth, justice and right, fearless in its denunciations of oppression, corruption and villainy—and we rejoice to see this evidence of its prosperity. It is one of the ablest, best papers in the South, and well deserves the cordial support it is receiving. Long may it live to defend the right; may it survive the last enemy, and its future be far more successful than its past has ever been.—[Somerville Falcon.

In another column will be found the redneed terms of the Memphis AVALANCHE. That excellent and popular paper is now offered so low that any one of the fearless Memphis daily or Weekly cannot fail to subscribe at once. Colonel Gailaway is an able, enterprising, energetic editor, and the AVALANCHE under his care and keeping will always be a "thing of life."—[Iuka Gazette.

The Memphis AVALANCHE has donned a new dress and enlarged its dimensions to thirty-six wide columns. It is now one of the largest and ablest papers in the South.—[Summit (Miss.) Times.

MEMPHIS AVALANCHE.—This stirring, thrilling, weekly and daily paper is advancing everywhere. We return thanks for a daily exchange and we recommend it to our readers as one of the very best Western newspapers. It gives River News, Market and Telegraphic reports; its miscellaneous reading and judicious selections generally—and then its able editorials, all combined render it worth the price. Its Weekly is $2 per annum, and Daily $10. See advertisement for club rates. It is published by M. C. Gailaway & Co.—Meridian (Miss.) Flag.

The publishers of the Memphis AVALANCHE presented it in a new dress on the 12th instant, and we must say its typographical appearance is as good as that of any daily paper published in the country. We are glad to note the success that has attended the faithful labors of those conducting it, and hope the outlay it has cost made to improve their paper will be appreciated and more than returned. They are wide-awake newspaper men, and fully up with the times in giving the latest news and a correct statement of the markets.—[De Arc (Ark.) Citizen.

That sterling and reliable sheet, the Memphis AVALANCHE, comes to us considerably enlarged and improved. It deserves all the success it receives, and more too, for its patriotic and manly advocacy of the rights of the South.—[Panola Star.

The Memphis AVALANCHE comes to us in a new dress and greatly enlarged. The AVALANCHE will now be recognized among the largest, handsomest and most reliable newspapers in the land, and the ability with which its editorial columns have been conducted is already placed it in the van of leading political journals.—[Tipton Record.

The Memphis AVALANCHE, one of the most enterprising newspapers in the Southwest, appeared in a new dress on the 12th inst. It now has nine columns to the page, instead of seven, as heretofore. We trust that its future prosperity will fully commensurate with its enlarged form.—[West Tennessee Whig.

MEMPHIS AVALANCHE.—We are pleased to see that this splendid and thorough going paper has been considerably enlarged. It is one of the best newspapers published in the Mississippi Valley. We would advise any friends who wish a reliable paper, to subscribe for it, instead of Pomeroy's and other New York papers. Subscription price for the Weekly per annum $2.—[De Witt (Ark.) Elector.

The Daily AVALANCHE appeared Tuesday last, in beautiful new dress—enlarged, and improved in every sense. We congratulate our fellow citizens on their enterprise.—[Memphis Christian Advocate.

The Memphis AVALANCHE comes to us with narrowed columns, a new dress, and otherwise improved appearance. We congratulate its proprietors upon the success which has attended it to institute so marked improvements, and trust that it may suffer no abatement. The AVALANCHE in its present dress is one of the handsomest as well as ablest papers in the South.—St. Louis Times.

We would call the reader's especial attention to the prospectus of the Memphis AVALANCHE, which will be found in another column. The AVALANCHE is one of the best papers published in the South. Send in your subscriptions.—[Kosciusko (Miss.) Chronicle.

MEMPHIS AVALANCHE.—This well known, first-class and high-toned journal, we can commend to those who desire to advertise in the South—especially in West Tennessee, North Alabama, North Mississippi and Arkansas—and which has nothing in the shape of an equal. The AVALANCHE is read by all classes of the South and Southwest, and money invested in its advertising columns cannot prove otherwise than remunerative to the advertiser. We make this note for the benefit of business men in this section, as they may need the printers' aid in the South and Southwest.—Williamsport (Penn.) Standard.

MEMPHIS AVALANCHE.—This widely circulated and popular journal appeared on Tuesday morning enlarged to nine columns each page, with beautiful new type. The AVALANCHE is still under the editorial control of Colonel M. C. Gailaway, whose pen is always trenchant and powerful in the defense of the right and true.—[Huntsville Independent.

PATENTS.

INVENTOR'S EXCHANGE

AND SOLICITORS.

J. A. CAMERON & CO.

Particular attention paid to the soliciting of patents, as we have the best of artisans in the getting up of Models and Drawings, and also take the greatest pains in preparing Specifications and Claims for the Patent Office.

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FINLEY'S MOTH PROOF BEE HIVE,

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ITS Merits have been tested, during the past ten years, and with Great Success.

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This Hive commends itself to those who wish a Hive to supply their families with honey for their own use, and do not wish to be troubled with an increase of colonies. It is Complete in Construction, and honey can be removed with ease and no risk of being stung.

MOTH EXCLUDING

EGYPTIAN BEE HIVE

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This Hive is of recent patent. It has been thoroughly tested, and is Perfect in Ventilation and in Facilitating the bees in their live labor. Call at our office and see the Bees in the Hive Hard at Work.

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This Machine Makes the Furrow, Drops the Seed, Rolls it and Covers, requiring one mule and one man to work it, Saving the Labor of Two Men.

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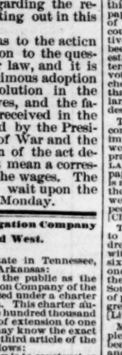

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